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1979-1980

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE OF KARNATAKA

1979-80

DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT

1982

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PREFACE

This is the Sixth Administration Report of New State of Karnataka. It has been compiled and edited by the Department of Bureau of Economics and Statistics and published by order of the Government. The Report does not cover the working of Companies, Boards, Corporations and such other State Government Undertakings.

The First Chapter is largely introductory while the Second and Third Chapters deal with legislation and administration of justice, respectively. The remaining chapters give a brief idea of the working of the several department of the State Government during the period 1st April 1979 to 31st March 1980.

The Report for the year 1980-81 is under preparation and is expected to be published soon.

M. K. VENKATESHAN,
Additional Chief Secretary.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE OF KARNATAKA 1979-80

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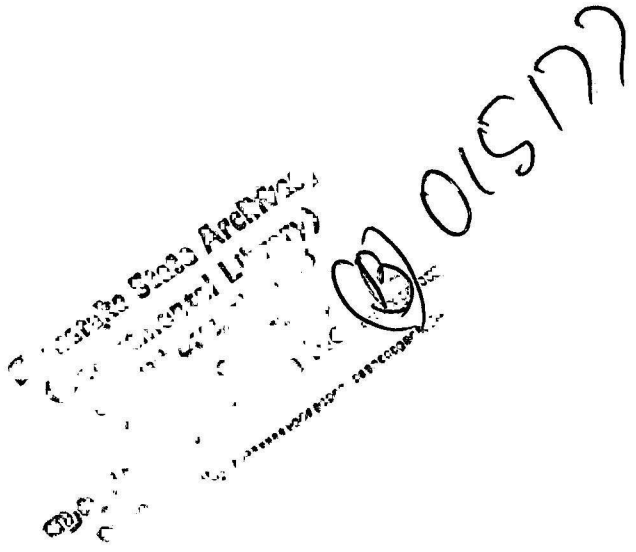
CHAPTER—1
THE BACK-DROP



1.1. The Land and its resources

1.1.01. Karnataka is one of the major states of the Indian Union. The state was formed on 1st November 1956, consequent to the reorganisation of the states, by adding the Kannada speaking areas of the then existing states of Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras to the erstwhile state of Mysore. The enlarged state continued to be known as Mysore upto 1st November 1973, on which date, it acquired the present name, 'Karnataka'.

1.1.02. The state lies on the South Western part of the Indian peninsula, between 11°5′N—19°N latitudes and 74°E-78°30′E longitudes. It forms part of the Deccan Plateau. The altitude of the state varies from 1,500 M. in the West to 600 M. in the east and north-east. It stretches to about 600 Kms. from north to south and about 300 Kms. from west to east. Being the sixth largest state in India, it has an area of 1.92 lakh sq.kms. It ranks eighth, however, in respect of population amongst the states in the country.

1.1.03. The state has for its boundaries, the Arabian sea in the west, Maharashtra state in the north, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu in the east and Tamil Nadu and Kerala in the South. For administrative purposes, the state is divided into 4 divisions, which are further sub-divided into 19 districts and 175 taluks. As per the 1971 census, the state had 26,826 villages and 245 towns. The capital of Karnataka is Bangalore city situated at the South eastern corner of the state. Of the eleven cities in the state it is the biggest, with a population of 16.54 lakhs (1971 census).

1.1.04. The state can be divided into four physio-agronomic regions. They are: (i) the coastal region; a

narrow strip of land along the western coast, (ii) the malnad region, a forest and hilly region adjacent to and lying to the east of the coastal region extending from Belgaum in the north to Kodagu in the south, (iii) the northern maidan region and (iv) the southern maidan region, the latter two lying to the east of the malnad region.

1.1.05. Mainly four soil types are prevalent in the state. Laterite and lateritic soils occur in the western parts forming a longitudinal strip confined to hilly and high rainfall region of the western ghats and occurring in small patches in Bidar district in the extreme north. The Southern districts comprise mainly of red loams and red sandy loams. Vast tracts of black soils occur in the northern Karnataka. Alluvial soils are mostly found in the plains of the coastal region and the river valleys.

1.1.06. Major part of the rainfall occurs in the state during the south-western monsoons (July-October). The retreating monsoons from mid-October to November are also of considerable significance in the south-eastern part of the state. The coastal region receives heavy and dependable rainfall. The actual rainfall in the state for 1979 was 1,430 mms. (normal rainfall 1,355 mms.).

1.1.07. The climate of the state is pleasant, healthy and does not vary much over the year. Daily mean temperatures in the coastal region vary, over the year, between 24°C (75°F) and 27°C (80°F), the daily range of variation being only about 3°C (9°F). The weather in this region is highly humid. The malnad region, on the other hand, is relatively cool; the daily mean temperature varies between 18°C (64°F) and 24°C (75°F). The southern maidan has an equable climate, but the northern maidan is a region of warm winters and hot summers.

1.1.08. A number of rivers take their birth in the scattered hilly regions of Karnataka. The state has two main river systems, viz., (1) rivers rising in the western ghats and flowing to the west to join the Arabian sea, which

are relatively short and (2) rivers taking birth in the western ghats but flowing to the east and coursing over long distances and finally joining the Bay of Bengal. Important among the westward flowing rivers are; Sharavathi, Nethravathi and Kali. The Krishna in the north with its major tributaries viz; the Tungabhadra, the Malaprabha, the Ghataprabha and the Bhima and the Kaveri in the south with its major tributaries, viz; the Hemavathy, the Kabini, the Shimsha and the Arkavathy are the rivers which flow to the east.

1.1.09. Karnataka is endowed with abundant forest wealth. About 15.8 per cent of the geographical area of the state is covered by forests. Evergreen forests mark the malnad region and a narrow strip along the southern boundary of the state. Sandalwood, teak wood, rosewood, laurel wood and cedar are some of the economically important species which are found in abundance in these forests. The rest of the state is covered by shrubs and forests of poor quality. During 1979-80, about 2.42 million cubic metres of timber (including industrial timber, fire wood, etc.), 1.00 lakh tonnes of bamboo and 924 tonnes of sandalwood were extracted from these forests. The total revenue derived, from the forests during the year was Rs. 33.55 crores.

1.1.10. The 300 Kms. long western sea-board and the inland water spread of about 4,000 sq.kms. in area provide vast scope for the development of fisheries in Karnataka. The estimated marine fish catch during the year was 1,91,026 tonnes. Fish catch from inland water sanctuaries amounted to 40,097 tonnes. 4,436 tonnes of marine fish and fish products were exported during the year, the foreign exchange earned being Rs. 17.42 crores. The total value of marine fish caught during the year was estimated at Rs. 2,251.03 lakhs.

1.1.11. As per the 1977 livestock census, the livestock wealth of the state consisted of 102.22 lakh cattle, 32.78

lakh buffaloes, 45.36 lakh sheep, 33.08 lakh goats, 2.96 lakh pigs and 26,950 horses and ponies and 96.96 lakh poultry.

1.1.12. A variety of minerals occur in different parts of the state. Karnataka is the only gold producing state in the country. The gold mines are situated in Kolar and Raichur districts. Deposits of iron ore are fairly abundant ; estimated at about 2,000 million tonnes. The richest iron ore deposits are found in Bellary district followed by Chitradurga, Uttara Kannada, Tumkur, Chickmagalur, Shimoga and Mandya districts. Manganese ore occurs in Bellary, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Uttara Kannada and Dharwad districts. Chromite, Bauxite, Mica, Chinaclay, Asbestos and Feldspar are some of the other minerals available. Limestone and granite occur extensively in different parts of the state. During the year 1979, 31.23 lakh tonnes of iron ore (valued at Rs. 5.50 crores) 4.74 lakh tonnes of of iron ore (valued at Rs. 5.50 crores), 4.74 lakh tonnes of Bauxite (Rs. 12.75 lakhs), 19,847 tonnes of Chinaclay (Rs. 3.39 lakhs), 2,556 Kgs. of gold (Rs. 10.52 crores), 1,021 Kgs. of silver (Rs. 3.51 lakhs) and 21.04 lakh tonnes of limestone (Rs. 5.23 crores, were mined in the state.

1.2. The people

1.2.01. In terms of population, Karnataka is the eighth largest state in India. It had a population of 292.99 lakhs (1971 census) and a density of 153 persons per sq.Km. The southern and western fringe districts were more densely populated than others.

1.2.02. In 1971, about 221.77 lakh persons (75.7 per cent) were residing in rural areas and 71.22 lakhs (24.3 per cent) in urban areas. The districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Dharwad and Belgaum are more urbanised than the rest.

1.2.03. As per the 1971 census, there were 957 females for every thousand males as against 959/1,000 in 1961 and 966/1,000 in 1951. In Dakshina Kannada district females out numbered the males, the sex ratio being 1,058/1,000.

1.2.04. Agriculture is the mainstay of the state. As per the 1971 census, 101.79 lakh persons (or 34.7 per cent) were workers. Of the workers, 72.10 lakh persons (70.8 per cent) were engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Workers in mining and quarrying numbered 52,000 (0.5 per cent), in manufacturing 10.38 lakhs (10.2 per cent) and in other tertiary sectors (construction, trade and commerce, transport and communications and services) 18.78 lakhs (18.5 per cent).

1.2.05. As per the 1971 census, Hindus numbering 253.32 lakhs (86.46 per cent) constituted the major religious group, followed by Muslims 31.13 lakhs (10.63 per cent), Christians 6.13 lakhs (2.09 per cent), Jains 2.19 lakhs (0.75 per cent), Buddhists 0.14 lakh (0.05 per cent) and Sikhs 0.07 lakh (0.02 per cent) of the total population. Scheduled castes and tribes numbered 38.50 lakhs (13.1 per cent) and 2.31 lakhs (0.8 per cent) respectively.

1.2.06. Kannada which is one of the major languages of India, as per the 8th Schedule to the Constitution, is the official Language of the state and is being spoken by the largest number of persons in the state. As per the 1971 census, 193.29 lakh persons i.e., 66 per cent of the total population of Karnataka had Kannada as their mother tongue, followed by Telugu spoken by 23.98 lakhs (8.2 per cent), Marathi 11.87 lakhs (4.1 per cent), Tamil 9.90 lakhs (3.4 per cent), Hindi 5.27 lakhs (1.8 per cent), Malayalam 4.25 lakhs (1.4 per cent) and Urdu 2.64 lakhs (0.9 per cent). Karnataka state is thus one of the most cosmopolitan states in India.

1.3. Agriculture

1.3.01. Agriculture has been the back bone of our economy. Agriculture and allied activities accounted for 52.4 per cent of the net state domestic product (at current prices) during the year 1979-80.

1.3.02. As per the 1976-77 Agricultural Census, there were 38.11 lakh holdings in the state with an area of 113.57 lakh hectares. Nearly 68 per cent of the holdings were small i.e., below 3 hectares which accounted for only 26 per cent of the total area of all holdings. Thus, the land holdings in Karnataka are predominently small in size.

1.3.03. Of the total geographical area of about 190.50 lakh hectares (according to village papers), 111.12 lakh hectares (or 58.3 per cent) were sown during the year, About 7.6 per cent of the net area under the plough (i.e., 7.81 lakh hectares) was sown more than once. Fallow lands, to the tune of 15.63 lakh hectares, constituted about 15.1 per cent of the net area sown.

1.3.04. During the year, 80.37 lakh hectares (72 per cent of the cropped area) were under food crops. The major food crops were rice, jowar, ragi, bajra, maize, wheat, tur, bengalgram, other pulses and sugarcane. Among non-food crops, groundnut, safflower, coconut, chillies and cotton were major crops. Karnataka stood first in terms of area under ragi in the country. The state was also well known for plantation crops such as coffee, cardamom, pepper and areca. It was leading the other states in the production of coffee and stood second in the production of pepper. It was one of the major states growing rice (XI), Jowar (II) groundnut (IV), coconut (III) and cotton (IV).[1]

1.3.05. Yield rates of some of the major crops of the state compared favourably with the all-India rates. Yield rates (Kgs/hectare) of some major crops in Karnataka during the year : rice 2,197 (1,082), jowar 1,436 (688), maize 2,799 (970), ragi 1,464 (1,047), wheat 1,010 (1,437), gram 475 (480), tur 747 (652), groundnut 1,978 (797), sugarcane 75 tonnes/hectare (50 tonnes/hec tare) and cotton (lint) 109 (162).[2]

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1. The Roman figures in brackets in para 1.3.04 refer to the rank of Karnataka amongst the states in India.
2. Figures in brackets in para 1.3.05 refer to all-India yield rates.

1.3.06. Food grains production during the year was 73.85 lakh tonnes (partially revised estimates). Of this, the share of cereals and millets was 67.47 lakh tonnes, the balance (i.e., 6.38 lakh tonnes) was accounted for by pulses Out-turn of oilseeds amounted to 13.65 lakh tonnes, the share of groundnut being 11.60 lakh tonnes. Out-turn of sugarcane was 96.70 lakh tonnes and that of cotton (lint) 12.53 lakh bales (of 170 kgs. each).

1.3.07. Karnataka has considerable irrigation resources. Irrigable land in the state amounts to about 45 per cent. During 1979-80, 13.87 lakh hectares of net cropped area were irrigated which accounted for 13.4 per cent of net cropped area. Major sources of irrigation were: canals 5.51 lakh hectares (or 39.7 per cent of net area irrigated), tanks 3.44 lakh hectares (or 24.8 per cent) and wells 3.58 lakh hectares (or 25.8 per cent). Gross irrigated area during the year was 16.89 lakh hectares. Thus areas irrigated more than once was about 21.7 per cent of net irrigated area. Principal irrigated crops were rice and sugarcane which accounted for 51.1 per cent of gross irrigated area. Other important irrigated crops were jowar, ragi, wheat and cotton.

1.4. Industry

1.4.01. Karnataka has been a pioneer in industrial development. The state has well developed textile, cement, sugar, paper, iron and steel, engineering, aeronautical, electrical and electronic industries. Some of the prestigious Government of India undertakings, are located in the state, mostly at Bangalore. They are: the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., the Bharat Electronics Ltd., the Bharat Earthmovers Ltd., the Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., and the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.,. Prominent among the State Government undertakings are the Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Ltd., the Mysore Paper Mills Ltd, the New Government Electric Factory, the Government Soap

Factory, the Government Silk Filatures, the Sandalwood Oil factory, Vikrant Tyres Ltd., etc; some of the important major private/joint sector industries are the Aluminium Factory at Belgaum, Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Mangalore, Indian Tobacco Company at Bangalore, Karnataka Scooters, Maddur Kamani Metals and Alloys, Bangalore, Ideal Jawa at Mysore (Motor cycles), Motor Industries Company at Bangalore. Falcon Tyres Ltd, Mysore, Mysore Lamp Works and Bengal Lamp Works, both at Bangalore, Andhra Steel Corporation, Kap Steel and Brindavan Alloys, (all at Bangalore) etc. The state has also a number of Sugar factories mostly in the co-operative sector. The Karnataka is also leading in Sericulture accounting for nearly 80 per cent of the mulberry-silk production in the country.

1.4.02. The State Government have been encouraging industrial development in the state mainly through the promotional agencies, viz., the Karnataka State Financial Corporation, the Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation, the Karnataka Small Scale Industries Corporation, the Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board, the Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank, the Khadi and Village Industries Board, etc. In addition, the Government of India organisations viz., the Small Industries Services Institute, and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have also been playing a significant role in the industrial development of the State.

1.4.03. As at the end of 1979, the number of factories registered under the Factories Act, in the state, was 10,140 with an average daily employment of about 5.2 lakhs. Production of some of the important industries during the year was : iron and steel 2.94 lakh tonnes, cement 14.72 lakh tonnes, sugar 2.84 lakh tonnes, paper 0.66 lakh tonnes, cotton yarn 0.48 lakh tonnes and vanaspathi 2,040 tonnes.

1.4.04. Karnataka has a wide range of handicrafts. It is well-known for many rural/cottage industries and handicrafts of which handloom, agarbathi making, sandalwood

and ivory carving, lacquerware, bidriware, leather work and stone and bronze sculpture are worth mentioning.

1.5. Infra-structure

1.5.01. **Power (Electricity).**—Karnataka, a pioneer in the development of electricity derives the entire power from its hydro-electric projects. The installed capacity of these projects, as at the end of the year under report, was 1,334.80 MWs. Against this, the connected load was 3,260 MWs. During 1979-80, power generated was of the order of 5,465.15 million units and consumption was 4,858.00 million units. There were about 24.59 lakh consumers as at the end of the year, of whom 15.45 lakhs (62.8%) were domestic consumers. However, consumption by industries was about 3,671.00 million units, accounting for 75.6% of total power consumption. As at the end of the year, 20,161 villages and towns were electrified (74.5% of a total of 27,071 villages and towns). All the 245 towns in the State stood electrified. Upto the end of 1979-80, 2.90 lakh irrigation pumpsets were energised.

1.5.02. **Transport and Communications.**—As at the end of the year, Karnataka had 2,872 kms. of railways including 482 kms. of broadgauge. The state had a net work of 1,08,194 kms. of roads, of which 64,503 kms. were maintained by the state Public Works Department. Surfaced roads, mainly black-topped and water bound maccadum, were 57,125 kms. long accounting for 52.7% of all types of roads. Of the roads maintained by the Public Works Department, 1,968 kms., were national highways, 7,802 kms. state highways, 12,912 kms. major district roads and 41,821 kms. were other district and village roads.

1.5.03. As at the end of the year, Karnataka had a total of about 3.68 lakh registered motor vehicles of all descriptions. Of these, motor cycles accounted for 1.15 lakhs (31.3%), motor cars 0.59 lakh (16.0%) and goods vehicles 0.31 lakhs (8.4%).

1.5.04. **Banking.**—Karnataka has a highly developed banking industry. The Canara Bank and the Syndicate Bank, two of the large and nationalised commercial banks are incorporated in the state. The Vijaya Bank, another commercial bank with a large net work of branches, is also incorporated in the State. Similarly, the State Bank of Mysore, a subsidiary of the State Bank of India is incorporated in the state. At the end of 1979, 2,598 branches of commercial banks (including one foreign bank) were functioning in the state. As at the end of 1979, these banks had mobilised deposits amounting to Rs. 4,012.47 crores and had given loans and advances amounting to Rs. 2,153.75 crores.

1.5.05. **Joint Stock Companies.**—During the year under report 284 new joint stock companies (including 15 public limited companies) with an authorised capital of Rs. 31.98 crores were registered in the state. On the other hand, the number liquidated was 116, including 19 public limited companies. As at the end of the year, 2,665 joint stock companies in all, including 506 public limited companies, were working in the state.

1.5.06. **Industrial Finance (term finance).**—The Karnataka State Financial Corporation sanctioned, during the year, loans to 817 applicants for establishment/expansion of industries in the state; the amount sanctioned being Rs. 17.33 crores.

1.5.07. **Co-operatives.**—There were 21,500 co-operative societies in the state, as at the end of the year 1978-79 (ending June). The membership of these societies stood at 76.44 lakhs. Of these societies, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies numbered 4,994 with a membership of 33.26 lakhs and share capital of Rs. 32.98 crores. As at the end of the co-operative year 1979-80, there were 177 Primary Land Development Banks in the state which had advanced, during the year, a sum of Rs. 8.72 crores for agricultural development.

1.5.08. **Agricultural Marketing.**—The sale of all major/ principal agricultural produce is regulated in the state. The notified commodities, including livestock, numbering about 85 (the number and the commodities themselves vary from taluka to taluka) are to be sold through the regulated markets established under the relevant Act. There were 313 such markets functioning during the year, of which 115 were main markets and 198 sub-markets. The total turnover in these markets was valued at Rs. 563.42 crores. Major commodities transacted, in terms of value, were paddy (and rice), jowar, ragi, greengram, groundnut, gingilly, chillies, cardamom, cotton, arecanut, tobacco, jaggery, onion, potato, coconut, copra, cattle, sheep and goat, etc.

1.6. Labour and Employment

1.6.01. Employment in the organised sector stood at 10.83 lakhs as at the end of 1978-79, of which, 69 per cent was accounted for by the public sector. Again industrial employment accounted for 29 per cent of the total employment, in the organised sector.

1.6.02. **Labour.**—During the year 1979-80, 210 new trade unions had been registered and 53 unions cancelled. As at the end of March 1980, there were 1,513 trade unions registered in the state. During the year under report there were 43 strikes, involving 31,144 workers, and loss of 4,22,551 mandays. Further, there were 6 lockouts. (workers involved 18,330, mandays lost; 5,41,704) and 30 closures (workers involved, 23,468 and mandays lost, 41,720). But for these, the industrial situation was generally peaceful.

1.6.03. **Employment Exchanges.**—As at the end of 1979-80, there were 36 employment exchanges in the state. During the year about 2.20 lakh employment seekers had registered themselves with the employment exchanges. As against this, about 14,000 persons had secured placements through the exchanges. As at the end of the year, the number on the live register was 5.87 lakhs.

1.7. Social Services

1.7.01. **Education and Literacy.**—In Karnataka, the literacy rate was 31.5 per cent as compared to 29.5 per cent in the country (1971 census). Literacy rates in the districts of Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Bangalore, Uttara Kannada, Dharwad, Shimoga and Chickmagalur were above the state average. The districts of Gulbarga (literacy rate 18.7 per cent), Bidar (20.0 per cent), Raichur (20.2 per cent) and Mandya (22.5 per cent) were the most backward districts, from the point of view of literacy.

1.7.02. As at the end of 1978-79, there were 5 universities in the state (including the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore) with 656 affiliated colleges/institutions. Of these, 252 were junior colleges and 238 arts and science colleges. The state has a well developed infrastructure for technical education also. There were 11 Allopathic Medical Colleges, one Dental College and 3 Pharmacy Colleges. The state had 20 Engineering Colleges (including evening colleges), 2 Agricultural Colleges, one Agricultural Engineering College, one Veterinary College and one Fisheries College. With 30 Commerce Colleges, 29 Law Colleges and 34 Teachers' Training Colleges, the state had a well developed infra-structure for professional education. In the sphere of school education also, the state had registered good progress. At the end of 1979-80, there were 40,321 recognised institutions, of which 37,824 were Primary Schools (including pre-primary) and 2,497 were high schools (including composite junior colleges). Enrolment in primary schools (including pre-primary) was 51.41 lakhs and that in high schools 7.37 lakhs.

1.7.03. **Health and Family Welfare.**—As at the end of 1979-80, the state had 233 hospitals and 1,636 dispensaries including 43 hospitals and 11 dispensaries managed by private organisations. Of the dispensaries, 269 were Primary Health Centres and 1,152 Primary Health Units. The combined bed strength of all hospitals and dispensaries was about 34,600 of which 29,700 were in hospitals and 4,900 in dispensaries.

1.8. Overall

1.8.01. **Finance of the State**—The State had a revenue surplus of Rs. 80.65 crores during the year. The 'accounts' for the year showed the revenue receipts of the order of Rs. 819.30 crores as against the expenditure of Rs. 738.65 crores on the revenue account. The expenditure on capital account was Rs. 167.80 crores. Of the total revenue of Rs. 819.30 crores, the share of tax revenue was Rs. 452.81 crores (55.3 per cent) and that of non-tax revenue Rs 177.62 crores (21.7 per cent) and that of grants-in-aid and contributions Rs. 188.87 crores (23.0 per cent).

1.8.02. Of the tax revenue of Rs. 452.81 crores, indirect taxes accounted for Rs. 360.19 crores (79.5 per cent), the most important of which were sales tax, state excise, taxes on vehicles and " other taxes and duties ". Of the non-tax revenue, of Rs. 366.49 crores, interest receipts accounted for Rs. 65.88 crores (18.0 per cent), other non-tax revenues for Rs. 111.74 crores (30.5 per cent) and grants-in-aid for Rs. 188.87 crores (51.5 per cent).

1.8.03. The total expenditure on revenue account of Rs. 738.65 crores was made up of expenditure on general services Rs. 189.50 crores, (25.7 per cent), social and community services Rs. 273.65 crores (37.0 per cent), economic services Rs. 241.74 crores (32.7 per cent) and grants-in-aid and contributions Rs. 33.76 crores (4.6 per cent).

1.8.04. Receipts under public debt (including loans and advances) during the year was Rs. 348.58 crores and disbursements (including loans and advances) amounted to Rs. 344.91 crores.

1.8.05. **Annual Plan**.—The Annual Plan outlay for 1979-80 was Rs. 325.00 crores against which the expenditure was Rs. 343.35 crores. Irrigation and power together accounted for 56.9 per cent of the total outlay and 47.5

per cent of the expenditure. Agriculture and Social and Community services accounted, respectively, for 12.6 per cent and 17.2 per cent of the outlay and 15.4 per cent and 19.5 per cent of the expenditure.

1.8.06. **State Income.**—The net domestic product of Karnataka during 1979-80, at current prices, was estimated at Rs. 4,393.45 crores, giving rise to a per capita income of Rs. 1,266.56. The net national product amounted to Rs. 90,173 crores and the per capita income (all-India) was Rs. 1,378.80, during the same year, at current prices.

1.8.07. The primary sector (agriculture and allied activities) contributed, at current price, Rs. 2,300.35 crores (52.4 per cent to the state income, the secondary sector (manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, water supply) contributed Rs. 928.13 crores (21.1 per cent) and the tertiary sector (transport, storage, trade, services, etc.,) Rs. 1,164.97 crores (26.5 per cent).

1.8.08. **Prices.**—The annual average of weekly indices of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities in Karnataka worked out to 480 (base April 1952-March 53 = 100), during the year 1979-80. Almost all commodities except bajra, ragi, tur, greengram, blackgram, cotton, cardamom, pepper and potatoes recorded considerable upward trend in the prices.

1.8.09. Consumer price index numbers for working class also registered upward trends during 1979 in all the selected ten centres of the State. The consumer price index numbers for plantation workers, mine workers and urban non-manual employees also registered upward trends in all the selected areas/centres during the year under report. The consumer price index numbers for agricultural labourers (base: 1960 — 61 = 100) rose from 296 in 1978 to 310 in 1979.

1.9. General Administration

1.9.01. **Administrative divisions**—For purpose of general administration, the State had been divided into four revenue divisions which were further sub-divided into 19 districts and 175 talukas. The divisions and districts were :—

(a) Bangalore division consisting of :—(1) Bangalore, (2) Chitradurga, (3) Kolar, (4) Shimoga and (5) Tumkur districts.

(b) Mysore division consisting of :—(1) Mandya, (2) Mysore, (3) Hassan, (4) Chickmagalur, (5) Kodagu and (6) Dakshina Kannada districts.

(c) Belgaum division consisting of :—(1) Belgaum, (2) Dharwad, (3) Bijapur and (4) Uttara Kannada districts, and

(d) Gulbarga division consisting of :—(1) Bellary, (2) Gulbarga, (3) Raichur, and (4) Bidar districts.

1.9.02. The administration was carried on by the Governor assisted by the council of ministers which functioned on the basis of joint responsibility.

1.9.03. There were two Houses of Legislature, viz., the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The State Legislature and almost all departments of State Secretariat are located in the Vidhana Soudha, at Bangalore.

1.9.04. Most of the heads of departments are located at Bangalore. A large number of developmental activities was carried on, in addition to the regular departments, by a number of Boards, Corporations and other statutory organisations, constituted by the State Government. A well organised system of civic administration and local-self government, down to the village panchayat level, existed in the state.

1.9.05. The administration of civil and criminal justice was carried on by the High Court of Karnataka located at Bangalore and headed by the Chief Justice. The High Court was assisted by the subordinate judiciary, with courts extending down to taluk level.

1.9.06. Bangalore city is the capital of the state. It has a salubrious climate, well laid out parks and flourishing educational and allied institutions. It has an altitude of about 920 M above the sea level. It is one of the fast growing metropolises of the country. Owing to its rapid growth new extensions are being laid out by the Bangalore Development Authority and these extensions, as and when ready, are being included within the jurisdiction of the Bangalore City Corporation. A large number of industries, in both private and public sectors, are coming up around the city.

1.9.07. Governor of Karnataka: Sri Govind Narain continued to be the Governor of Karnataka during the year under report. The Governor fulfilled several important engagements during the year. The names, offices held and period of visit during the year of very important persons are indicated below:

Sl. No.	*Name of the dignitary*	*Period of visit*	
		From	*To*
1.	Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy, President of India.	13-4-1979	14-4-1979
		16-1-1980	17-1-1980
		12-2-1980	13-2-1980
2.	Sri B. D. Jatti, Vice President of India.	1-6-1979	3-6-1979
		25-8-1979	26-8-1979
3.	Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India.	3-11-1979	4-11-1979
4.	Mrs. and Mr. NAI French, British Deputy High Commissioner.	6-4-1979	6-4-1979
		7-8-1979	7-8-1979
		26-10-1979	26-10-1979
5.	Sri Sikander Bakht, Union Minister of Housing and Rehabilitation.	19-4-1979	19-4-1979

Sl. No.	Name of the dignitary	Period of visit	
		From	To
6.	Sri H. N. Bahuguna, Union Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals.	28-4-1979	29-4-1979
7.	Smt. Jothi Venkatachellum, Governor of Kerala.	13-5-1979	14-5-1979
8.	Sri C. M. Poonacha, Governor of Madhya Pradesh.	18-5-1979 25-5-1979	18-5-1979 27-5-1979
9.	Mr. Charles W. Maccaskill, American Counsul General in South India.	24-5-1979	24-5-1979
10.	Justice P. A. Chaudary, Judge, High Court of Andhra Pradesh.	24-5-1979	24-5-1979
11.	Smt. and Air Marshal H. R. Chitnis, AVSM-VMAOC-in Command Hq. Central Command, Nagpur.	25-5-1979	25-5-1979
12.	Justice P. N. Bhagawati, Judge, Suprement Court of India.	5-6-1979	8-6-1979
13.	Sri Dharmavira, Chairman, National Police Commission.	5-6-1979	5-6-1979
14.	Justice Premprakash, Judge, Allahabad High Court.	6-6-1979	6-6-1979
15.	Smt. Avabai B. Wadia, President, Family Planning Association of India.	28-6-1979	1-7-1979
16.	Mrs. and Mr. C. Huetener, Counsul General of Federal Republic of Germany.	5-7-1979	5-7-1979
17.	Smt. Moolgaonkar, Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board.	17-7-1979	17-7-1979
18.	Mr. D. M. Cochran, American Counsul General in India, Madras.	1-8-1979 7-12-1979 18-2-1980	1-8-1979 7-12-1979 18-2-1980
19.	Smt. and Sri Jagjivan Ram, Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha.	12-8-1979	12-8-1979
20.	Justice S. Rangarajan, Chairman, Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission.	24-8-1979	24-8-1979

Sl. No.	Name of the dignatary	Period of visit/stay	
		From	To
21.	Sri Y. B. Chavan, Deputy Prime Minister of India.	11-9-1979	13-9-1979
22.	Smt. Air Chief Marshal I. H. Lateef.	27-9-1979	27-9-1979
23.	Sri G. P. Tapase, Governor of Uttara Pradesh.	5-11-1979	6-11-1979
24.	Mrs. and Mr. M. M. Balkov, Consul General of USSR in Madras.	29-11-1979	29-11-1979
25.	Mr. Hugh Campbell, Chairman and Managing Director, Hamlyn Group, U.K.	7-12-1979	7-12-1979
26.	Shri V. K. Ahuja, Indian Ambassador, designate to Japan.	8-12-1979	8-12-1979
27.	Smt. and Sri K. C. Abraham, Governor of Andhra Pradesh.	10-1-1980	11-1-1980
28.	Sri B. B. Lal, Governor of Sikkim.	15-1-1980	21-1-1980
29.	Mrs. and Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Beetham, G.C.B.C.B.E. B.F.C., JFX, ADC of Royal Air Force.	27-1-1980	27-1-1980
30.	Smt. and Air Marshal B. W. Chauhan, AVSM, AOC-in C. Hq. Trg. Command.	27-1-1980	27-1-1980
31.	Sri M. Rasgothra, Indian Ambassador in France.	30-1-1980	8-2-1980
32.	Smt. and Shri Gurumukh Singh, Deputy Chairman, Jammu and Kashmir, Legislative Assembly.	30-1-1980	30-1-1980
33.	Smt. and Shri R. N. Haldipur, Lt. Governor of Arunachal Pradesh.	12-2-1980	13-2-1980
34.	H. E. Mr. Robert F. Goheen, American Ambassador.	18-2-1980	18-2-1980
35.	Shri Bishma Narayan Singh, Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.	14-3-1980	14-3-1980
36.	Giani Zail Singh, Union Minister of Home.	30-3-1980	30-3-1980

CHAPTER—2
LEGISLATION

2.1. Acts passed by the State Legislature

2.1.01. During the year 1979, 34 Acts were passed by the State Legislature, of which, 8 were substantial Acts and the remaining 26 were amending Acts. The Acts passed by the State Legislature are outlined below:

1. Karnataka Act No. 1 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961 (Act No. 10 of 1962). Sections 2, 7, 8, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 40, 41, 47, 48A, 50, 51, 53, 55, 58, 61, 72, 73, 77, 78, 79A, 81, 83, 104, 106, 107, 112, 115, 118, 119, 122, 126, 128 and 132 were amended. It received the assent of the President on 18th December 1978.

2. Karnataka Act No. 2 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prohibition of Transfer of Certain Lands) Act, 1978.

An Act to provide for the prohibition of transfer of certain lands granted by the Government to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State. It received the assent of the President on 18th December 1978.

3. Karnataka Act No. 3 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Act, 1978:

An Act to further amend the Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act, 1958 (Act No. 30 of 1958). Section 9 was amended. It received the assent of the President on 12th January 1979.

4. Karnataka Act No. 4 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Appropriation Act, 1979.

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund

of the State for the services of the financial year 1978-79. A sum of Rs. 6,52,22,000 was issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the State. It received the assent of the Governor on 14th February 1979.

5. Karnataka Act No. 5 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Legislature Salaries and Pensions (Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Legislature Salaries and Pensions Act, 1956 (Act No. 2 of 1957). Sections 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 10B, 10F, 10G, 10K, 10L, 11B & 12 were amended. Karnataka Ordinance No. 16 of 1978 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 17th February 1979.

6. Karnataka Act No. 6 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Contract Carriages (Acquisition) (Amendment) Act. 1979.

An Act to amend the Karnataka Contract Carriages (Acquisition) Act, 1976 (Act No. 21 of 1976). Section 11 was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 21st February 1979.

7. Karnataka Act No. 7 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957 (Act No. 35 of 1957). Section 4 was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 20th February 1979.

8. Karnataka Act No. 8 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Appellate Tribunal (Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Appellate Tribunal Act, 1976 (Act No. 10 of 1976). Section 3 and 6 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 20th February 1979.

9. Karnataka Act No. 9 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957 (Act No. 34 of 1957). Schedule was amended. Karnataka Ordinance No. 14 of 1978 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 20th February 1979.

10. Karnataka Act No. 10 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Electricity (Taxation on consumption) (Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Electricity (Taxation on consumption) Act, 1959 (Act No. 14 of 1959). Section 7 was amended and Karnataka Ordinance No. 11 of 1978 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 21st February 1979.

11. Karnataka Act No. 11 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976 (Act No. 14 of 1977). Section 4 was amended and Karnataka Ordinance No. 12 of 1978 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 21st February 1979.

12. Karnataka Act No. 12 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Urban Land Tax Act, 1976 (Act No. 39 of 1976). Sections 1, 13, 25 and 41 were amended. Ordinance No. 9 of 1978 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 21st February 1979.

13. Karnataka Act No. 13 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 (Act No. 22 of 1964). Sections 11, 13, 18, and 42 were amended. A new section was substituted for section 40. Ordinance No. 8 of 1978 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 21st February 1979.

14. Karnataka Act No. 14 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Preservation of Trees Act, 1976 (Act No. 76 of 1976). Section 29 was amended. New section 27A was inserted. Ordinance No. 10 of 1978 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 22nd February 1979.

15. Karnataka Act No. 15 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act to amend the Karnataka Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1966 (Act No. 1 of 1967). Sections 2, 3, 9, 30 and 47 were amended. New section 37A was inserted. New schedule was substituted for the existing schedule. It received the assent of the Governor on 22nd February 1979.

16. Karnataka Act No. 16 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959 (Act No. 11 of 1959). Sections 2, 16, 20 and 111A were amended. Ordinance No. 13 of 1978 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 24th February 1979.

17. Karnataka Act No. 17 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Ministers' Salaries, Pensions and Allowances—(Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Ministers' Salaries, Pensions and Allowances Act, 1956 (Act No. 5 of 1957). Long title, preamble and sections 1, 4, 5, 6B, 6C, 8, 9, 12 and 13 were amended. Section 12A was omitted. Karnataka Ordinance No. 15 of 1978 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 24th February 1979.

18. Karnataka Act No. 18 of 1979, viz: The Mysore Electrical Industries Limited (Acquisition of shares) Act, 1979.

An Act to provide for the acquisition of shares of the Mysore Electrical Industries Limited, Bangalore. Ordinance No. 1 of 1979 was repealed. It received the assent of the President on 1st March 1979.

19. Karnataka Act No. 19 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1979.

An Act to authorise the issue of Rs. 49,63,90,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the services of the financial year 1978-79. It received the assent of the Governor on 31st March 1979.

20. Karnataka Act No. 20 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1979.

An Act to authorise the issue of Rs. 495,66,00,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the services of a part of the financial year 1979-80. It received the assent of the Governor on 31st March 1979.

21. Karnataka Act No. 21 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Taxation and Certain Other Laws (Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act to amend taxation and other laws as in force in the State of Karnataka. Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957, Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957, Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957, Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1958, Karnataka Entertainment Taxation Act, 1958, Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 and the Karnataka Municipal Corporation Act, 1976 were amended. The Karnataka Municipalities (postponement of election) Act, 1975 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 31st March 1979.

22. Karnataka Act No. 22 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) Act, 1979.

An Act to provide for the levy and collection of tax on luxuries provided in hotels and lodging houses. It received the assent of the Governor on 31st March 1979.

23. Karnataka Act No. 23 of 1979, viz: The Public Accountants Default and the Pensions (Karnataka Extension and Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act to provide for the extension of Public Accountants Default Act, 1850 (Central Act No. 12 of 1850) and the Pensions Act, 1871 (Central Act No. 23 of 1871) to the whole of the State of Karnataka and further to amend them in their application to the State. It received the assent of the President on 18th April 1979.

24. Karnataka Act No. 24 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957 (Karnataka Act No. 35 of 1957). Schedule was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 26th April 1979.

25. Karnataka Act No. 25 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Entertainments Tax Act, 1958 (Act No. 30 of 1958). Sections 3, 4A and 7 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 26th April 1979.

26. Karnataka Act No. 26 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Inams Abolition Laws (Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act further to amend the Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Act, 1954 (Act No. 1 of 1955) and the Mysore (Religious and Charitable) Inams Abolition Act, 1955 (Act No. 18 of 1955). It received the assent of the President on 9th April 1979.

27. Karnataka Act No. 27 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale therein Act, 1979.

An Act to provide for the levy of tax on entry of goods into local areas for consumption, use or sale therein. It received the assent of the President on 17th May 1979.

28. Karnataka Act No. 28 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1979.

An Act to authorise issue of Rs. 1460,14,32,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Karnataka for the services of the financial year 1979-80. It received the assent of the Governor on 6th June 1979.

29. Karnataka Act No. 29 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Pawn Brokers (Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act to amend the Karnataka Pawn Brokers Act, 1961 (Act No. 13 of 1962). Section 16 was amended and new sections 16A and 19A were inserted. It received the assent of the President on 24th April 1979.

30. Karnataka Act No. 30 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Ministers' Salaries and Allowances (Second Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Ministers' Salaries and Allowances Act, 1956 (Act No. 5 of 1957). Section 12 was amended. Karnataka Ordinance No. 3 of 1977 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 14th October 1979.

31. Karnataka Act No. 31 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Second Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances Act, 1956 (Act No. 2 of 1957). Sections 8, 9 and 12 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 15th October 1979.

32. Karnataka Act No. 32 of 1979, viz: the Karnataka (Sandur Area) and certain Inams Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act to amend the Karnataka (Sandur Area) Inams Abolition Act, (Act No. 54 of 1976) and the Karnataka certain Inams Abolition Act, 1977 (Act No. 10 of 1978). Ordinance No. 4 of 1979 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 17th October 1979.

33. Karnataka Act No. 33 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Silk Worm Seed and Cocoon (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) (Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Silk Worm Seed and Cocoon (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1959 (Act No. 5 of 1960). Long title, preamble and sections 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 12B and 18 were amended. New sections 5A, 8A, 10A and 17A were inserted. It received the assent of the President on 2nd November 1979.

34. Karnataka Act No. 34 of 1979, viz: The Karnataka Homoeopathic Practitioners (Amendment) Act, 1979.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Homoeopathic Practitioners Act, 1961 (Act No. 35 of 1961). Sections 9, 18, 20 and 24 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 2nd November 1979.

2.2. Ordinance issued by the Governor

2.2.01. During the year 1979 the Governor of Karnataka promulgated 26 Ordinances on various subjects. They were:

(1) The Mysore Electrical Industries Limited (Acquisition of shares) Ordinance, 1979. (Replaced by Act No. 18 of 1979).

(2) The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation and Amendment) Ordinance 1979.

(3) The Karnataka Ministers' Salaries and Allowances (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1979. (Replaced by Act No. 30 of 1979).

(4) The Karnataka (Sandur Area) and certain Inams Abolition (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 (Replaced by Act No. 32 of 1979).

(5) The Karnataka Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979.

(6) The Karnataka Lokayukta Ordinance, 1979.

(7) The Karnataka Command Areas Development Ordinance, 1979.

(8) The Bangalore City Civil Courts Ordinance, 1979.

(9) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1979.

(10) The Karnataka Lokayukta (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979.

(11) The Karnataka Lokayukta (Repeal) Ordinance, 1979.

(1) The Karnataka Lokayukta (Second) Ordinance, 1979.

(13) The Karnataka Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation) (Amendment) (Repeal) Ordinance, 1979.

(14) The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation (Amendment) (Repeal) Ordinance, 1979.

(15) The Karnataka Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1979.

(16) The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1979.

(17) The Karnataka Port Trust (Repeal) Ordinance, 1979.

(18) The Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979.

(19) The Karnataka Debt Relief Ordinance, 1979.

(20) The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1979.

(21) The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) (Second) Ordinance, 1979.

(22) The Karnataka Stamp (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1979.

(21) The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979.

(24) The Karnataka Silk Worm Seed Cocoon and Silk Yarn (Regulation of Production, Supply, Distribution and Sale) (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1979.

(25) The Karnataka Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1979.

(26) The Mangalore Port Trust (Repeal) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979.

CHAPTER 3

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
AND
DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT

3.1. CIVIL JUSTICE

3.1.01. The Chief Justice of the High Court of Karnataka was the head of the judiciary in the State assisted by 22 other judges. The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Chandrashekhar functioned as Chief Justice throughout the year.

3.1.02. The total receipts and charges (expenditure) of the High Court, during the year were Rs. 35.45 lakhs and Rs. 82.19 lakhs respectively.

3.1.03. A summary of the Judicial work done in the High Court on the civil side during the year, is given below :

(*No.*)

Sl. No.	*Nature of cases*	*Opening balance*	*Filed and refiled*	*Total for disposal*	*Dis-posed off*	*Closing balance*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Regular appeals ..	2,938	2,282	5,220	1,582	3,638
2.	Second appeals ..	4,482	1,280	5,762	1,624	4,138
3.	Civil revision petitions.	3,871	3,651	7,522	2,872	4,650
4.	Sales tax appeals ..	102	18	120	38	82
5.	Sales tax petitions ..	159	235	394	30	364
6.	Civil Petitions ..	1,397	296	1,693	310	1,383
7.	Probate civil petitions	4	11	15	12	3
8.	Testamentory original suits.	2	..	2	..	2
9.	Company petitions ..	47	27	74	15	59
10.	Company applications	162	281	443	189	254
11.	Original side appeals	11	4	15	8	7
12.	Supreme Court leave to appeal petitions.	106	869	975	441	534

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Writ petitions ..	30,193	22,017	52,210	12,998	39,212
14.	Income tax appeals ..	43	..	43	..	43
15.	Original suits ..	2	..	2	..	2
16.	Writ appeals ..	1,120	1,579	2,699	806	1,893
17.	Civil referred cases ..	4	7	11	2	9
18.	Income tax referred cases.	568	368	936	52	884
19.	Tax referred cases ..	241	73	314	182	132
20.	Miscellaneous petitions.	1	..	1	..	1
21.	Civil petitions ..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Election petitions ..	74	1	75	35	40
23.	Contempt of court cases.	92	157	249	133.	116
	All cases ..	45,619	33,156	78,775	21 329	57,44

3.1.04. The total number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the courts subordinate to the High Court was 278 as at the end of the year. 8 courts were established at different places.

The details of courts established during the year, are as follows :

(i) Civil Judge's Courts at Nanjangud and Sagar. 2 Nos.

(ii) Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Courts at Bagepalli, Somawarpet and Raibag. 3 Nos.

(iii) Civil Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate First Class Courts at K.G.F., Ramanagar and Ranebennur. 3 Nos.

3.1.05. The total receipts of the courts subordinate to the High Court amounted to Rs. 346.54 lakhs. and the charges amounted to Rs. 599.20 lakhs.

3.1.06. A summary of Judicial work, in the courts subordinate to the High Court, during the year under report is given below:

(No.)

Sl. No.	*Nature of cases*	*Opening balance*	*Filed and refiled*	*Total for disposal*	*Disposed off*	*Closing balance*
1.	Original suits ..	74,416	44,796	1,19,212	42,276	76,936
2.	Small cause suits ..	11,533	21,065	32,598	16,546	16,052
3.	Executive cases ..	28,453	35,389	63,842	30,067	33,775
4.	Miscellaneous petitions.	5,86,399	31,836	6,18,235	38,532	5,79703
5.	Insolvency petitions	181	137	318	107	211
6.	Regular appeals ..	8,634	5,618	14,252	5,303	8,949
7.	Misc. appeals ...	5,088	5,999	11,087	5,579	5,508
	All cases ..	7,14,704	1,44,840	8,59,544	1,38,410	7,21,134

3.1.07. The total receipts and charges of civil courts, including High Court during the year under report, were Rs. 381.97 lakhs and Rs. 681.39 lakhs respectively.

3.2. CRIMINAL JUSTICE

3.2.01. The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Chandrashekhar continued as Chief Justice during the year under report. There were 23 judges including the Chief Justice during the year.

3.2.02. A summary of the judicial work turned out by the High Court on the criminal side during the year is given below:

(No.)

Sl. No.	Nature of cases	Opening balance	Filed	Total for disposal	Disposed off	Closing balance
1.	Criminal appeals ..	299	641	940	507	433
2.	Reference under Section 374, Cr.P.C.	7	1	8	6	2
3.	Revision cases ..	1	2	3	2	
4.	Revision petitions ..	185	748	933	400	531
5.	Criminal petitions ..	99	558	657	503	154
6.	Contempt of court cases.	6	..	6	4	2
7.	Supreme Court leave to appeal petitions.	..	..	..	..	..
	All cases ..	597	1,950	2,547	1,422	1,125

3.2.03. The total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction in the courts subordinate to the High Court was 238 as at the end of the year. 8 courts were established during the year at different places in the State.

3.2.04. A summary of the judicial work on the criminal side in the Courts subordinate to the High Court during the year is presented below:

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of cases	Opening balance	Institution	Total for disposal	Disposed including transfers	Closing balance
1.	Session cases	498	1,048	1,546	1,054	492
2.	Special Criminal cases.	28	17	45	1	44
3.	Criminal cases	82,012	3,21,523	4,03,535	2,92,267	1,12,268
4.	Criminal appeals	543	1,472	2,015	1,432	583
5.	Criminal Misc. appeals.	350	6,509	6,859	27	6,832
6.	Criminal Revenue cases.	421	1,062	1,483	1,034	449
7.	Criminal Misc. cases.	8,165	20,959	29,124	20,775	8,349
	All cases ..	92,017	3,52,590	4,44,607	3,15,590	1,29,017

3.2.05. The amount of fine imposed was Rs. 91.28 lakhs and the amount realised was Rs. 75.50 lakhs. The was to review the judgements in acquittal cases and orders Rs. 1.39 lakhs.

3.3. PROSECUTIONS

3.3.01. The main functions of the Department of Prosecutions were to arrange proper conduct of prosecutions in criminal cases on behalf of the State in the courts of Magistrates and Sessions Judges and also to render proper advice and guidance to the investigation officers of the Police Department and officers of other departments in matters relating investigation and prosecution of criminal cases.

3.3.02. Another important function of the department was to review the judgments in acquittal cases and orders in the discharged cases rendered by the Magistrates and Sessions Judges in criminal cases and recommend to the Government in the matter of preparing appeals or revision petitions.

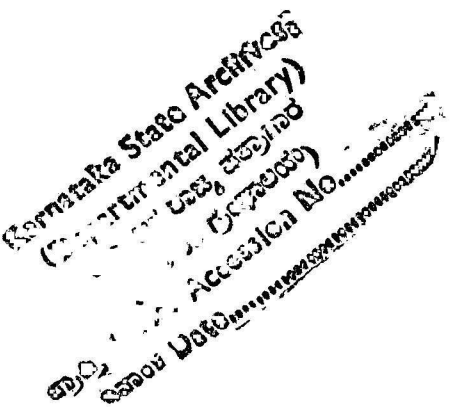
3.3.03. The Director was the Head of the Department of Prosecutions. Sri D. Shankara Reddy functioned as the Director during the year under report. He was assisted by 5 Deputy Directors, (one in exclusive charge of Bangalore Metropolitan area and the other four in charge of four divisions co-terminus with the revenue divisions), 32 Public Prosecutors, 43 Senior Assistant Public Prosecutors and 128 Assistant Public Prosecutors, conducting prosecutions in Sessions Courts, Chief Judicial Magistrates' Courts in district headquarters, Metropolitan Magistrates Courts in Bangalore City and First Class Magistrates Courts in all mofussil places, respectively, in the State.

3.3.04. A summary of work done by the department is given below:

Sl. No.	*Nature of cases dealt*	*No.*
1	2	3
	(*a*) *Review/study of Judgements :*	
1.	Judgements and orders in acquittal and discharged cases reviewed by the Directorate.	14,633
2.	Cases in which appeals were recommended.	566
3.	Cases recommended for filing revision petitions	195
4.	Cases in which neither appeals nor revisions were recommended.	13,872
	(*b*) *Advice to investigating officers :*	
1.	Opinions furnished to the Police and other departments during the course of investigation and such other matters referred to the Directorate by the concerned officers.	319

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS–CHIEF SECRETARIAT


Karnataka State Archives
Accession No.

4.1. ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE, MYSORE

4.1.01. The Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, known as the "Orientation and study Centre" till 31st March 1967, came into being in its present form on 1st April 1967 when the latter was handed over by the Government of India to the Government of Karnataka.

4.1.02. The objectives of the Institute are to provide pre-entry orientation training to the probationers recruited to gazetted posts and refresher training to inservice personnel, organise seminars, conferences, workshops, etc; on developmental activities and modern techniques of administration and to organise field studies and research pertaining to important aspects of administration.

4.1.03. Shri S. Dorai Raju held the post of Director of the Institute till 20th February 1980 and thereafter Shri H. K. Shivananda functioned as Director till the end of the year. The Director was assisted by two Joint Directors, eight Deputy Directors and other supporting staff. During the year under report, 12 District Training Institutes and 4 village Accountants-cum-Panchayat Secretaries' Training Centres were functioning under the control of the Institute. The affairs of the Institute were being managed by an High Power Committee, which met once in a quarter or as often as required, to review the working of the Institute and to adopt suitable measures for its smooth and efficient functioning.

4.1.04. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Institute for the year under report, were as shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Name*	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1.	Administrative Training Institute ..	10.35	8.07
2.	District Training Institutes and Village Accountant-*cum*-Panchayat Secretaries Training Centres.	22.67	21.22
	Total ..	33.02	29.29

4.1.05. During the year under report, 34 courses were conducted by the Institute in which 897 officers of various departments were trained. In addition, five workshops/ seminars were also organised.

4.1.06. The District Training Institutes conducted 72 job courses of one to two months duration and trained 2,397 persons. In addition, 12 courses were conducted for supervisory level officials, the number trained being 348. Further, 8 Kannada Training courses for 204 officials and 42 training classes for 1,246 Class IV officials were conducted.

4.1.07. Similarly, the 4 Village Accountants-cum-Panchayat Secretaries Training Centres conducted 12 job courses of 3 months duration in which 494 Village Panchayat Secretaries were trained. These institutes also conducted 28 courses for class IV Officials and imparted training to 693 officials.

4.2. KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT TRAINING INSTITUTE, BANGALORE.

4.2.01. The full-fledged Secretariat Training Institute started functioning from May 1978. It is responsible for training Secretariat Personnel, like, Section Officers, Senior Assistants, Junior Assistant, Stenographers, Personal Assistants and Private Secretaries.

4.2.02. The Institute was headed by a Director who was assisted by 3 Deputy Directors and one section officer and other supporting staff. It was controlled by a Managing Committee constituted for the purpose.

4.2.03. The budget allotment during the year was Rs. 2.27 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 1.53 lakhs was incurred.

4.2.04. Seven orientation courses and 26 short term specialised courses were conducted, in which 114 officials and 482 officers respectively were trained.

4.3. HOSPITALITY ORGANISATION-KARNATAKA BHAVAN, NEW DELHI.

4.3.01. The Karnataka Bhavan, New Delhi continued to provide, according to the prescribed rules, lodging, boarding and transport facilities to the visiting officers and dignitaries from Karnataka State.

4.3.02. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 11.05 lakhs.

4.4. Special Commissioner for Karnataka, New Delhi

4.4.01. The office of the Special Commissioner for Karnataka, New Delhi continued to provide effective and timely liaison between the State Government and the Government of India.

4 5 ..KARNATAKA GAZETTER

4.5.01. The preparation of standard Gazetteer volumes for each of the districts of the State was taken up, as in other States and union territories, at the instance of the Central Government. In addition to the scheme of preparation of district gazetteers, two more new schemes, viz., preparation and publication of a comprehensive 'State Gazetteer' and supplements to four "District Gazetteers" were also taken up.

4.5.02. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department for the year, were as shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Plan	*Non-Plan*
(i) Budget allotment	3.54	3.30
(ii) Expenditure	3.52	3.27

4.5.03. So far, 14 District Gazetteers, namely, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kodagu, Kolar, Mandya Raichur, Shimoga and Tumkur have been published. The work of Chikmagalur District Gazetteer was completed and it was ready for printing during the year. The work of the remaining four districts, namely Bangalore. Belgaum, Mysore and Uttara Kannada was under progress.

4.5.04. The work on the supplements to four of the District Gazetteers was under progress.

4.5.05. The work on the preparation of the State Gazetteer was in progress. Preliminary notes were prepared covering all the chapters and were sent to experts for comments.

4.6. **Vigilance Commission**

4.6.01. The Karnataka Vigilance Commission was constituted during 1965 primarily to investigate and inquire into complaints against State government servants in respect of corruption, misconduct, lack of integrity or any kind of malpractice or misdemeanour. Later, in 1969, the employees of local authorities were also brought under the purview of the Commission.

4.6.02. Till the promulgation of Lokayukta Ordinance and the repeal of the State Vigilance Commission Rules, 1965, the functions of the Commission were performed by the Directorate, the Bureau of Investigation and the Technical Audit Cell. Under the new Vigilance Commission Rules, 1980, the functions of the Commission were performed by the Secretary, Commissioner of Investigation (General), Commissioner of Investigation (Technical), Commissioner of Grievances and the Enquiry Officers under the overall control and supervision of the Vigilance Commissioner. The post of Vigilance Commissioner was kept vacant throughout the year under report.

4.6.03. In the revised set up, the following were holding different posts in the Commission as on 31st March 1980.

Sl. No.	*Name of the Officer*	*Old set up and the post held in the Commission then*	*Revised set up and redesignated post held as on 31st March 1980*
1.	Shri G. V. Rao ..	Special I.G.P.	Commissioner of Investigation (General).
2	Shri K. S. Anantharamaiah.	Chief Engineer	Commissioner of Investigation (Technical).
3.	Shri T. J. Ramakrishna	Director	Commissioner of Grievances.
4.	Shri S. N. Kenchanna	Commissioner of Enquiry.	Secretary

A. Investigation (General)

4.6.04. During the year under report 3,530 petitions were received directly from the public and 27 cases were referred by government for investigation. Of these, 1,055 cases were referred to the concerned departments for disposal, 1,818 cases were filed without investigation, 134 cases were finalised after investigation and 323 cases were pending at the end of the year. 20 trap cases were laid and 20 trap cases were investigated which included 13 cases of the previous year. At the end of the year, orders of government were awaited in respect of five trap cases.

4.6.05. Out of 457 cases under investigation 134 cases were finalised including cases of the previous year. Out of these cases, major penalities in 24 cases and minor penalities in 9 cases were recommended to government. Government in turn had passed orders directing the conduct of enquiry under Rule 14-A of K.C.S. (CC & A) Rules, 1957 in respect of 10 gazetted officers and 19 non-gazetted officials. Similarly, government had passed orders directing conduct of enquiry under Rule 12 of KCS (CC & A) Rules in respect of 3 gazetted officers and five non-gazetted officials.

B. Investigation (Technical)

4.6.06. There were two petitions pending at the beginning of the year and 94 petitions were either received or referred to the Commissioner of Investigation (Technical) during the year under report. Out of these 96 petitions, 55 were referred to the concerned heads of departments for disposal, 26 were taken up for investigation, 11 were recorded since the allegations were vague in nature and 4 were pending at the end of the year.

4.6.07. Investigation of cases other than government referred cases.

At the beginning of the year, 108 cases were pending and during the year 85 cases were received bringing the total

to 193 cases. Of these, 162 were disposed off leaving a balance of 31 cases.

4.6.08. Investigation on references received from government

18 cases were pending at the beginning of the year and 4 more were added during the year taking the total to 22. Out of these, 13 were disposed off leaving a balance of 9.

4.6.09. At the beginning of the year 181 enquiry cases were pending and government ordered enquiries in 26 cases, thus bringing the total to 207. Of these, 75 enquiries were completed and reports sent to government through the Vigilance Commissioner. Final orders of government were received in 119 cases which included the cases of previous years. Accordingly, punishment was inflicted on 114 Gazetted officers and 187 non-gazetted officials. In 86 cases relating to 53 gazetted officers and 85 non-gazetted officials, the concerned were exonerated.

C. Grievances (Redressal)

4.6.10. During the year under report 204 grievance petitions were received both from private individuals and government servants, for early settlement of their problems relating to oppression, discremination, non-settlement of pensions and gratuity, etc. Out of these, 150 petitions were brought to the personal notice of the concerned authorities for appropriate action and the remaining 54, which were vague and frivolous, filed.

D. General-Rewards

4.6.11. In recognition of the meritorious work done. rewards were given to 159 investigating officers of the State Vigilance Commission during the year under report.

CHAPTER 5

FINANCES OF THE STATE AND DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE FINANCE SECRETARIAT

5.1. State Finances

5.1.01. The budget estimates and actuals in respect of revenue receipts and expenditure met out of the revenue account for the year 1979-80, with corresponding figures for 1978-79, were as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1978-79 Revised estimates	Achtuals	1979-80 Revised estimates	Actuals
1. Revenue receipts	69012.00	68854.62	83892.00	81929.72
2. Expenditure met from revenue	64255.00	63685.42	77279.50	73864.96

The increase in revenue over 1978-79 was Rs. 13,075.10 lakhs whereas the increase in expenditure was Rs. 10,179.54 lakhs. The excess of revenue over expenditure was Rs. 8,064.76 lakhs during the year under report.

5.1.02. The total revenue of Rs. 81,929.72 lakhs was made up of Rs. 45,280.68 lakhs tax revenue, Rs. 17,762.00 lakhs non-tax revenue and Rs. 18,887.04 lakhs grants-in-aid and contributions.

5.1.03. The expenditure on revenue account, viz. Rs. 73,864.96 lakhs was made up of Rs. 18,950.08 lakhs on general services, Rs. 27,364.70 lakhs on social and community services, Rs. 24,173.78 lakhs on economic services and Rs. 3376.40 lakhs on grants-in-aid and contributions.

5.1.04. Details of tax revenue according to principal heads for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 are as shown below:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head	Tax revenue (Accounts) 1978-79	1979-80	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
A. Taxes on income and expenditure—			
1. Taxes on income other than corporation taxes.	3,766.29	4,706.68	(+) 940.39
2. Taxes on Agricultural Income	1,436.87	1,560.06	(+) 123.19
B. Taxes on property and eapital Transactions—			
1. Land revenue ..	695.37	692.12	(—) 3.25
2. Stamps and Registration fee	1,791.12	2,214.70	(+) 423.58
3. Estate duty ..	57.02	88.37	(+) 31.35
C. Taxes on commodities and Services—			
1. State excise ..	6,260.08	7,383.98	(+)1,123.90
2. Sales Tax ..	16,448.57	19,977.30	(+)3,528.73
3. Taxes on vehicles ..	2,947.93	4,445.96	(+)1,498.03
4. Taxes and duties on electricity.	816.09	928.18	(+) 112.09
5. Taxes on goods and passengers.	16.16	..	16.16
D. Other taxes and duties ..	2,988.03	3,283.33	(+) 295.30
Total ..	37,223.53	45,280.68	(+)8,057.15

5.1.05. The total non-tax revenue of Rs. 36,649.04 lakhs was made of interest receipts, etc., of Rs. 6588.19 lakhs, other non-tax revenue of Rs. 11,173.81 lakhs and grants-in-aid and contributions, etc. of Rs. 18,887.04 lakhs as against

the corresponding figures of Rs. 31,631.09 lakhs, Rs. 6,938.13 lakhs, Rs. 11,389.46 lakhs and Rs. 13,312.50 lakhs respectively for the previous year.

5.1.06. The breakup of non-tax revenue is as shown below:

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

Head	*Non-tax revenue (Accounts)*		*Increase (+) or decrease (—)*	
	1978-79	1979-80		
A. 1. Non-tax revenue				
(i) Interest receipts ..	6,694.04	6,361.14	(—)	332.90
(ii) Dividends and profits	244.09	227.05	(—)	17.04
2. Other Non-tax revenue—				
(i) General Services ..	1,817.96	1,730.96	(—)	87.00
(ii) Social and community Services.	1,090.08	1,277.09	(+)	187.01
(iii) Economic services ..	8,472.42	8,165.76	(—)	306.66
B. Grants-in-aid and contribution—				
(i) Grants-in-aid from central Government.	6,505.81	5,906.89	(—)	598.92
(ii) State's share of union excise duties.	6,806.69	12,980.15	(Æ)	6,173.46
Total A+B..	31,631.09	36,649.04	(Æ)	5,017.95

5.1.07. Details of expenditure under revenue account, under major heads, during 1978-79 and 1979-80 are as shown below:

Head	*Expenditure (Accounts)*		*Increase(+) or Decrease(—)*	
	1978–79	1979-80		
A. General Services—				
1. Organs of State ..	795.44	1,037.22	(+)	241.78
2. Fiscal Services ..	1,797.34	1,983.86	(+)	186.52

3.	Interest payment and debt services.	7,841.22	6,854.41 (—)	986.81
4.	Administrative Services..	4,696.09	5,364.50 (+)	668.41
5.	Pensions and Misc. general services.	3,225.06	3,710.09 (+)	485.03
B.	**Social and Community Services.**	23,389.31	27,364.70 (+)	3,975.39
C.	**Economic Services—**			
1.	General Economic Services	1,178.15	1,279.31 (+)	101.16
2.	Agriculture and Allied Services	10,025.25	11,704.07 (+)	1,678.82
3.	Industry and Minerals ..	3,459.63	3,974.25 (+)	514.62
4.	Water and Power development.	4,078.72	4,612.27 (+)	533.55
5.	Transport and Communication.	2,282.01	2,603.88 (+)	321.87
D.	**Grants in Aid and Contributions.**	917.20	3,376.40 (+)	2,459.20
	Total ..	63,685.42	73,864.96 (+)	10,179.54

5.1.08. The total expenditure (accounts), outside the revenue account i.e., on capital account, during 1979-80 was Rs. 16,780.31 lakhs as compared to Rs. 13,508.72 lakhs during 1978-79. The breakup according to major heads of expenditure is :—

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

Head	1978-79 (*Accounts*)	1979-80 (*Accounts*)	*Increase*(+) *or decrease*(—)
A. General Services ..	204.41	263.86 (+)	59.45
B. Social and Community Services.	681.69	603.45 (—)	78.24
C. Economic Services ..	12,622.62	15,913.00 (+)	3,290.38
Total ..	13,508.72	16,780.31 (+)	3,271.59

5.1.09. Receipts and disbursements under public debt and loans and advances during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 were as shown below:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Item	1978--79 *(Accounts)*	1979--80 *(Accounts)*	*Increase(Æ) or decrease(—)*
Receipts			
A. Public debt—			
(i) Internal debt of state Government.	12,280.56	19,437.80	(+) 7,157.24
(ii) Loans and advances from Central Government.	12,529.88	13,414.12	(—) 884.24
B. Loans and Advances ..	2,790.62	2,005.64	(—) 784.98
Total receipts	27,601.06	34,857.56	(+) 7,256.50
Expenditure			
A. Public debt—			
(i) Internal debt of state Government.	10,799.65	17,989.91	(Æ) 7,190.26
(ii) Loans and advances from central Government.	5,440.68	5,556.95	(Æ) 116.27
B. Loans and advances ..	8,637.80	10,944.06	(Æ) 2,306.26
Total Expenditure ..	24,878.13	34,490.92	(Æ) 9,612.79

5.1.10. Receipts and disbursements during 1979-80 under contingency fund were Rs. 408.10 lakhs and Rs. 632.78 lakhs respectively as against the corresponding figures of Rs. (-) 1435.26 lakhs and Rs. 408.00 lakhs for the year 1978-79.

5.1.11. Receipts and disbursements during 1979-80 under public account were Rs. 1,14,444.93 lakhs and Rs. 1,05,823.74 lakhs as against the corresponding figures of Rs. 1,01,221.44 lakhs and Rs. 95,229.85 lakhs respectively during 1978-79.

5.1.12. Receipts and disbursements under important funds (under public account) were as follows :

(Rupees in lakhs)

Items	1978--79 (*Accounts*)	1979--80 (*Accounts*)	*Increase(Æ) or decrease(—*
Receipts			
1. Small Savings and provident funds, etc.	2,377.17	2,785.89	(+) 408.72
2. Reserve funds ..	3,791.12	2,877.04	(—) 914.08
3. Deposits and advances ..	8,727.43	11,232.75	(+) 2,505.32
Disbursements			
1. Small Savings and provident funds, etc.	1,023.07	1,179.09	(+) 156.02
2. Reserve funds ..	1,232.23	2,115.30	(+) 883.07
3. Deposits and Advances ..	7,685.59	10,160.28	(+) 2,474.69

5.2. Commercial Taxes

5.2.01. The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes was the head of the Department. He was assisted by Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Commercial Tax Officers, Deputy Director of Statistics, Assistant Commercial Tax Officers and other supporting staff. Sri G. H. Adirajaiah was the Commissioner upto 18th December 1980 and thereafter Sri N. P. Singh functioned as Commissioner. The total strength of the department, as at the end of the year, was 4,217.

5.2.02. The Department continued to administer the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957, the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, the Karnataka Entertainment Act, 1958 and the Karnataka Taxes on profession, Trades, Callings and Employment Act, 1976. In addition, two new Acts, viz., the Karnataka Taxes on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) Act, 1979 and the Karnataka Taxes on Entry of Goods into Local Areas (consumption, use or sale) Act, 1979 were entrusted to this department for implementation.

5.2.03. The receipt and expenditure of the department for the year under report were Rs. 237.43 crores and Rs. 8.58 crores respectively.

5.2.04. The total expenditure of Rs. 8.58 crores includes compensation to the extent of Rs. 5.29 crores and thus the actual expenditure incurred, on the collection of taxes under various acts administered by the department, was Rs. 3.29 crores only.

A. The Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957

5.2.05. At the end of the year, there were 1,46,448 registered dealers, of which 14,957 were given new registration certificates, the fee collected thereon being Rs. 33.65 lakhs. Similarly, as on 31st March 1980, there were 8,748 current licences under section 11 of the Karnataka Sales Tax Act 1957, of which 200 were new licences. For these new licenses, a fee of Rs. 4.34 lakhs was collected.

5.2.06. During the year, there were 8,793 prosecution cases, of which 5,526 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 3,267 cases. Out of 26,840 cases taken up for departmental composition of offences, 24,432 cases were disposed and 934 cases were let off with warning, leaving a balance of 1,474 cases. The composition fee collected was Rs. 6.30 lakhs.

5.2.07. The total assessment cases for disposal during the year was 2,04,400, of which 76,816 were disposed off leaving a balance of 1,27,584 cases. Similarly, the total number of appeals for disposal was 12,946, of which 9,330 were disposed off leaving a balance of 3,616 appeals.

5.2.08. During the year, there were 143 **Suo-moto** revision cases with the Commissioner, of which 92 were disposed off leaving a balance of 51 cases at the end of the year. Similarly, the number of **Suo-moto** revision cases disposed off by the Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners were 478, out of a total of 1,158 cases required to be disposed during the year.

5.2.09. During the year under report, a surcharge at the rate of 10 percent of sales tax was introduced as an additional resource mobilisation measure. Thereby an amount of Rs. 6.52 crores was realised.

The total tax collected under this Act was Rs. 162.74 crores inclusive of arrears of Rs. 7.53 crores collected through coercive methods. The arrears due at the end of the year was Rs. 35.89 crores.

B. The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956

5.2.10. As at the end of 1979-80, there were 51,595 registrations in force as against 43,868 registrations as at the end of 1978-79. Similarly, there were 74,047 assessment cases, of which 21,287 were disposed off leaving a balance of 52,760.

5.7.11. There were 926 appeals, of which 722 appeals were disposed off leaving a balance of 204. There were 23 **suo-moto** revision cases before the Commissioner, of which 14 cases were disposed off. Similarly, there were 82 **suo-moto** cases with the Deputy Commissioners, of which 13 cases were disposed off.

5.2.11. The total collections under this Act during the year was Rs. 38.87 crores as against Rs. 35.71 crores in the previous year.

C. The Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act, 1958

5.2.12. The scheme of entertainment tax on composition basis came into force from 1st January 1979 and the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers continued to act as Ex-officio Entertainment Tax Officers in their respective jurisdictions.

5.2.13. There were 1,089 theatres in the State as at the end of the year under report, of which 503 were permanent and the remaining 586 were temporary theatres including

touring talkies. The two turf clubs at Bangalore and Mysore continued to operate during the year under report.

5.2.14. During the year 1979-80, there were 36,169 assessment cases, of which 32,418 were disposed off leaving a balance of 3,751 assessments.

5.2.15. The total revenue collected during the year was Rs. 16.12 crores as against Rs. 14.34 crores in the previous year; out of which a sum of Rs. 5.29 crores was apportioned to the local bodies.

D. The Karnataka Agriculture Income Tax Act, 1957

5.2.16. Under this Act, there were 1,73,925 assessments to be disposed during the year, of which only 32,129 assessments were finalised leaving a balance of 1,41,796 assessments.

5.2.17. There were 2,831 appeals to be disposed during the year including the previous year's balance of 1,348, of which, 1,732 were disposed off leaving a balance of 1,099 appeals. Similarly, there were 69 suo-moto revisions to be disposed during the year before the Commissioner, of which 21 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 48 revisions.

5.2.18. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 15.67 crores as against Rs. 14.30 crores realised in the previous year.

E. The Karnataka Taxes on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment Act, 1976

5.2.19. As at the end of the year the registration of employers and self employed persons stood at 11,826 and 1,17,412 respectively.

5.2.20. There were 2,92,164 assessment cases of which, 78,578 were disposed off leaving a balance of 2,13,586 assessments.

5.2.21. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 5.89 crores as against Rs. 4.79 crores realised in the previous year.

F. The Karnataka Taxes on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) Act 1979

5.2.22. This new Act, which came into force from 1.6.79, was entrusted to the department of Commercial Taxes for implementation through the Commercial Tax Officers and Assistant Commercial Tax Officers in their respective jurisdictions. The Deputy Commissioners of Commercial tares of the divisions were ordered to look after the administration of this Act in their respective divisions.

5.2.23. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 9.68 lakhs as against Rs. 20.00 lakhs anticipated.

G. The Karnataka Taxes on Entry of Goods into Local Areas (consumption, Use or Sale) Act, 1979

5.2.24. This Act introduced on 1st June 1979 and entrusted to the department of Commercial Taxes for enforcement, was challenged in the High Court of Karnataka. The Honourable Court struck down the Act as ultra-vires to the provisions of the Constitution of India. With the result, practically no collections were made under this Act during the year. The Supreme Court of India, however, on appeal by the state, has since upheld the Act as constitutionally valid.

5.3. Insurance

5.3.01. The department was headed by a Director. He was assisted by a Special Officer, Assistant Directors, and other staff at headquarters, District Insurance Officers and

Assistant Insurance Officers at the district level and Divisional Officers at 5 divisions, viz., Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Dharwad and Gulbarga.

Sri B. B. Patil Kulkarni held the post of Director during the year under report.

5.3.02. In the 'Life Branch' 34,647 new policies were issued involving an assurance amount of Rs. 28.32 crores and yielding a yearly premium of Rs. 1.32 crores. The total number of policies in force as at the end of the year was 3,93,962, the sum assured being Rs. 204.53 crores and the premium income being Rs. 8.11 crores per annum. The number of claims outstanding as at the end of the year was 1,726 involving an amount of Rs. 24.91 lakhs. The details are as follows.

	Nos.	*Amount(Rs)*
1. Maturity Claims ..	1,361	9,62,505
2. Death claims ..	346	13,26,599
3. Surrender Value ..	19	2,02,151
Total ..	1,726	24,91,255

A sum of Rs. 2.94 crores was sanctioned as loan during the year. The closing balance in the life insurance fund as at the end of the year was Rs. 40.99 crores.

5.3.03. In the Motor Branch 9,975 new vehicles were insured yielding a premium income of Rs. 9.84 lakhs. The interest earned, on Motor Insurance Funds balance, during the year was Rs. 6.44 lakhs. The number of claims disposed off was 127 and the amount involved was Rs. 9.66 lakhs. The cash balance as at the end of the year, in the Motor Insurance fund, was Rs. 76.07 lakhs.

5.3.04. The policies under the Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund was held by transferred personnel from erstwhile state of Hyderabad were continued to be serviced as a closed fund. The total number of policies, as on 31st

March 1980 was 1,870 with a premium income of Rs. 76,000. The claims pending as at the end of March 1980 were 183 involving an amount of Rs. 3.88 lakhs. The cash balance under H.S.L.I.F. was Rs. 37.17 lakhs as at the end of the year.

5.3.05. The department was also entrusted with the work of the administration of family benefit fund-scheme for the State government employees through out the state including those in Corporations, Boards and Local Bodies. The receipts and payments during the year were Rs. 4.44 crores and Rs. 1.79 crores respectively. The cash balance under Family benefit fund as at the end of March 1980 was Rs. 15.49 crores.

5.4. Small Savings and State Lottery

5.4.01. The main objectives of the department of Small Savings and State Lottery were to inculcate the habit of thrift and savings among the people and to channelise the savings for development programmes of the country, as also to mobilise resources through the conduct of Lottery Scheme and to invest them for developmental purposes in the State.

5.4.02. The Department was headed by the Director who was also the **Ex-officio** Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department. He was assisted by a Deputy Director, an Accounts Officer, a Publicity Assistant, a Superintendent and other supporting staff at headquarters. At the divisional, district and sub-divisional levels, the Director was assisted by Assistant Small Savings Officers and Development Officers grade I and grade II respectively.

Shri P. M. Bhat held the post of Director during the year under report.

5.4.03. Under the Small Savings Scheme the gross and net collections during the year were Rs. 93.62 crores and Rs. 35.26 crores respectively. Similarly under State

Lotteries, the gross collection was Rs. 4.88 crores and the net receipt accrued to government was about Rs. 1.67 crores.

5.5. State Accounts

5.5.01. The main functions of the Department of State Accounts are undertaking the audit of accounts of local bodies, statutory bodies and other autonomous bodies set up by the government of Karnataka and institutions, as also to provide the services of qualified and experienced accounts personnel to other departments of government, autonomous bodies Local Bodies etc., in order to guide, advise and assist them in financial management/maintenance of accounts/internal audit of their accounts, etc.

5.5.02. The Controller was the head of the department and was assisted by one Deputy Controller and four Assistant Controllers in the head office. During the year under report, 22 subordinate offices were functioning under the direct control of the controller. The total staff strength of the department at the end of the year was 2,867. During the year, 92 officers/officials were recruited, of which 6 were Assistant Controllers, 7 Typists, 70 Second division clerks and 9 class IV staff.

Shri B. Ananthapadmanabha, Joint Controller concurrently officiated as Controller, State Accounts Department, during the year under report.

5.5.04. The expenditure incurred by the department during the year was Rs. 54.93 lakhs. The total demand of audit charges for the year was Rs. 52.15 lakhs including the arrears of the previous year and the collection was Rs. 20.05 lakhs. The balance of audit fee as at the end of the year was Rs. 32.10 lakhs.

5.5.05. The annual accounts for the year 1976-77 of the Universities of the Bangalore and that of the Karnataka for 1974-75 including the constituent institutions managed by

them were audited during the year under report. In the two Annual Audit Reports issued thereon, expenditures to the tune of Rs. 9.29 lakhs and Rs. 40.86 lakhs respectively were held under objections, of which, amounts proposed for recovery were Rs. 0.76 lakh and Rs. 14.25 lakhs, respectively.

5.5.06. Besides, the Audit of accounts of Statutory bodies/or their unit offices like Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (for 1973-74 to 1977-78), Karnataka Secondary Education Board (for 1976-77), Karnataka Housing Board, (for 1978-79 4 divisional offices), City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore (for 1974-76 and 1976-77), Bangalore Development Authority (for 1976-77 to 1979-80), Karnataka State Board for prevention and control of water pollution (for 1976-77 and 1977-78) and Karnataka Slum Clearance Board (for 1977-78 and 1978-79) were conducted and Audit notes/reports issued, wherever the audit could be completed.

5.5.07. The claims of Muzarai establishment and Central Beggar Relief Committee were pre-audited in the office of the Controller, State Accounts department. During the year under report, 970 bills, in all, were preaudited. Similarly, totally 7,841 accounts of different years, pertaining to 4,084 Local fund and Panchayat Raj institutions, etc., were audited during the year and 4,089 reports were issued.

5.5.08. During the year, the accounts of the following institutions were audited for the first time, these being new institutions, taken up for Audit.

Sl. No.	*Name of the Institution*	*Period of accounts audited*
1.	Karnataka Town Planning Authority (Board), Bangalore.	1967.68 to 1978.79
2.	City Planning Authority, Hassan	1 11 77 to 31 3 79
3.	Town Planning Authority, Chitradurga.	1 5.77 to 31.3.79
4.	Planning Authority, Gadag-Betageri.	15.6.77 to 31.3.79
5.	City Central Library, Davanagere	19.1.78 to 31.3.79
6.	District Library Authority, Raichur.	1976 77 to 1978.79
7.	Municipal Composite Junior College, Gadag.	1978.79

5.5.09. A special audit of the accounts of carpentry section of Central Prisons, Bangalore for the years 1974-75 to 1978-79 was conducted as desired by government and report issued. The shortage of wood and other articles to the extent of Rs. 1.32 lakhs was detected during the course of audit.

5.5.10. During the year, Additional Dearness Allowance accounts of 575 specified authorities were maintained both under old and new accounts and fourth instalment of Additional Dearness Allowance under old account and the second instalment under new account paid during the year.

5.6. Treasuries

5.6.01. The Director of Treasuries was the Chief controlling officer and head of the department for treasuries. He was assisted by two Assistant Directors, one Special Officer and other supporting staff at head Quarters. At the district and taluk level the Director was assisted by District Treasury Officers and Assistant Treasury Officers respectively. The total staff strength of the department as at the end of 1979-80 was 2,329.

5.6.02. There were 20 district treasuries including one state huzur treasury at Bangalore and 169 sub-treasuries including one newly opened sub-treasury, outside, the taluk head-quarters, at Napokalu, Madikeri taluk, Kodagu district. During the year 2 sub-treasuries were 'converted into banking sub-treasuries', thus raising the banking sub-treasuries from 141 to 143 and reducing the non-banking sub-treasuries from 28 to 26. Shri A. S. Prabhu held the post of Director during the year under report.

5.6.03. The budget out-lay during the year was Rs. 1.62 crores as against Rs. 1.55 crores in the previous year.

5.6.04. The volume of transactions during the year was as shown below.

(*Amount in Rs. crores*)

Challans handled ('000)	*Amount credited*	*Vouchers handled* ('000)	*Amount disbursed*
6,489	1575.25	6,233	1395.79

5.6.05. The normal balance for the non-banking sub-treasures in the state fixed for the year 1979-80 was Rs. 20.37 lakhs.

5.6.06. The system of transmission of passed bills in locked boxes to the agency banks continued in 129 banking sub-treasuries during the year. As regards the proposals to implement the same procedure in respect of the remaining banking sub-treasuries, orders of Government were received in respect of 14 banking sub-treasuries and the arrangements for the implementation of the system was under way.

5.6.07. The work relating to computerisation of accounts was taken up all the treasuries in the State. In order to exercise effective scrutiny of the forms and to minimise errors, additional staff, namely one Assistant Treasury Officer, one Head Accountant, One Deputy Accountant and six first division clerks of the department were deputed to work under the direct control of the Manager, Government Computer Centre, Bangalore.

5.6.08. The system of payment of bills by means of cheque was extended to all the district treasuries in the State, during the year under report.

5.6.09. The payment of the old age pensions at District Treasuries was decentralised and payment even at sub-treasuries was ordered. This decentralisation was functioning very smoothly, throughout the state.

CHAPTER—6

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE HOME SECRETARIAT

6.1. Excise

6.1.01. The Excise Commissioner was the head of the department of Excise. Sri N. K. Prabhakara Rao functioned as the Excise Commissioner during the year under report.

6.1.02. The excise revenue collected and the expenditure incurred by the department during the year were Rs. 73.84 crores and Rs. 4.59 crores respectively.

6.1.03. During the year under report, twenty one distilleries were functioning in the state. Out of these, four distilleries manufactured arrack of 35°UP and supplied the same to various arrack bonded depots in the state and three of these distilleries manufactured bottled arrack only.

6.1.04. The privileges of vending arrack were sold by public auction and the bids accepted amounted to Rs. 34.28 crores. The rate of duty and the price of arrack of 35° UP were Rs. 2.50 and Rs. 2.03 per litre respectively. In addition, sales tax at 6 per cent (8 per cent w.e.f. 14th March 1980) on the sale price, health cess at 15 per cent and education cess at 10 per cent were also levied. The issue price from the Government depots to the retailers was enhanced from Rs. 5.29 to Rs. 5.33 per litre with effect from 14th March 1980.

5.1.05. There were 6,224 arrack shops and 157 arrack bonded depots in the state. The consumption of arrack was 303.18 lakh litres during the year.

6.1.06. M/S Gemini Distilleries Pvt., Limited, Bangalore had established four arrack warehouses and seven arrack feeding centres in the state. Under a contract, the government was supplying rectified spirit to the werehouses

were the licensee manufactured arrack and supplied to the depots. The service charges at 20 paise per litre were met by the Government.

6.1.07. The production of Indian liquors was 166.09 lakh bulk litres, quantity consumed in the state was 28.94 lakh bulk litres and the quantity exported outside the State was 132.86 lakh bulk litres. Concessions to the defence services were continued during the year also.

6.1.08. Four firms continued to manufacture beer and and the quantity of beer produced during the year was 2.76 crore bulk litres. The revenue realised, towards manufacturing licence fee, amounted to Rs. 2.28 crores. Similarly the revenue realised through duty and litre fee was Rs. 2.28 crores. The privilege of vending beer was licensed under the provisions of the Karnataka Excise (Lease of Right of Retail vend of Beer) Rules, 1976. During the year, 112 licences were issued and the lease amount realised was Rs. 1.35 lakhs.

6.1.09. The privilege of vending toddy all over the state was sold by public auction. Owing to scarcity of tappable excise trees, the reciprocal arrangements for allotment of areas with Andhra Pradesh were continued during this year also. 4,88,254 trees were tapped and 5,606 toddy shops were in operation at the end of the year.

6.1.10. 1,762 licences of different descriptions included under the Karnataka Excise (Sales of Indian liquors) Rules, were issued during the year and the licence fee realised was Rs. 152.87 lakhs.

6.1.11. The sale of ganja was prohibited in the state. Opium continued to be issued only to the licensed addicts and for medicinal and scientific purposes. The number of addicts during the year was 38.

6.1.12. Under the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise duties) Act and Rules, 19 bonded and 137 non-

bonded licences were issued during the year and 5.62 lakh proof litres of spirituous medicinal preparations were manufactured.

6.1.13. The dangerous drug licences renewed during the year was 127 and the quantity of these drugs imported into the state was 768.88 kgs.

6.1.14. Excise offences detected during the year numbered 5,874, out of which 2,443 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 3,431 cases under various stages of investigations.

6.2. Fire Force

6.2.01. The department of Fire Force was headed by a Director. He was assisted by a Deputy Director, a Chief Fire Officer and a few other officers at headquarters. During the year under report, Sri R. Madhav Rau functioned as the Director of Fire Force.

6.2.02. For administrative purposes, the department was divided into three divisions viz., Bangalore, Mysore and Gulbarga. Each division was headed by a Divisional Fire Officer. He was assisted by a Station Officer incharge of two or more fire stations and Sub-Officer each in charge of a fire station. During the year, seventeen fire stations were functioning in eleven towns serving an estimated population of 37.56 lakhs.

6.2.03. A total number of 1,363 fire calls including 46 serious fire accidents were attended to by the Department. Property worth Rs. 10.68 crores was involved in these accidents, of which, property worth about Rs. 5.66 crores was saved by the efforts of the department. Forty two human lives and twenty animal lives were lost in the fire accidents.

6.2.04. The Fire Force staff attended to 141 rescue calls and saved 81 human lives from being drowned in the

wells or washed away in floods and extricated 50 human lives from collapsed buildings.

6.2.05. Special duties such as removal of dead bodies from wells or collapsed buildings, pumping out of stagnated water, collected rain water and water from wells, etc., were also attended to during the year.

6.2.06. The ambulance units in the Fire Service attended to 602 calls and an amount of Rs. 2,459 was realised towards the charges for deploying the ambulance units.

6.2.07. During the year, a training course of six months' duration for Fireman recruits and another training of three months' duration to the Fireman Drivers were held. Ten days' short course on fire fighting for higher officers and ministerial staff and 30 days' advanced fire fighting course for Industrial and Commercial Organisations were also conducted.

6.2.08. The construction of new fire station buildings at Hospet and Sandur was in progress at the end of the year. The construction of staff quarters at Udupi and Mangalore was also in progress.

6.3. **Home Guards and Civil Defence**

6.3.01. The Department of Homeguards and Civil Defence was basically a voluntary organisation constituted under the Karnataka Home Guards Act, 1962. It was responsible for organising people to be self-reliant in the country's hour of need and to serve the community during emergencies, natural calamities or in other circumstances.

6.3.02. The department was headed by the Commandant General, Home Guards and Ex-officio Director of Civil Defence. At the headquarters, he was assisted by one Deputy Commandant General, one Commandant and a few other officers. At the district level, each district was headed by a Commandant.

6.3.03. Sri R. Madhav Rau was the Commandant General, Home Guards and Ex-Officio Director of Civil Defence and Director of Fire Force till 28th October 1979, thereafter Sri P. S. Chellappa held the post till 19th March 1980 and the latter was succeeded by Sri B. N. Garudachar who held the post till the end of the year under report.

6.3.04. The budget provision under "Home Guards" was Rs. 62.75 lakhs and under "Civil Defence" it was Rs. 6.00 lakhs, the corresponding expenditure figures were Rs. 54.25 lakhs and Rs. 3.61 lakhs respectively, for the year under report.

6.3.05. Home Guards

The following were the major achievements of the Home Guards organisation.

(i) At the end of the year, 207 Home Guards Units (including eight new units) were functioning in the State. The total strength of Home Guards was 16,905 as against 15,032 during the previous year.

(ii) Till the end of the year, 11,385 Home Guards completed the basic training conducted at districts. During September 1979, training camps of 10 days' duration to increase the effectiveness and capabilities of the members in discharging various duties, were organised in 16 districts.

(iii) Selected (752) Home Guards were deputed to the training courses conducted by the combined Central Home Guards and Civil Defence Training Institute.

(iv) Training for Civil Defence Volunteers and others like personnel of Karnataka Electricity Board, National Cadet Corps, etc., were also conducted by the Training Institute.

(v) Forty four trainees from 16 States/Union territories attended the second all-India Watermanship course conducted by the Training Institute during October, 1979.

(vi) Ten members of the staff including defence volunteers attended the advanced courses of training conducted by the National Institutes at Nagpur, Neemuch and Indore.

(vii) Home Guards performed duties, in various parts of the State, on 165 occasions involving in all more than 1.17 lakh mandays. Apart from assisting the police on occasions of disturbances and riots, the Home Guards rendered voluntary services at fairs, festivals, sports, etc.

(viii) Shri Mallikarjunaiah, Home Guard of Pandavapura unit rescued 4 persons out of 5 involved in an accident while crossing the river in a boat. Sri M. Raju of the same unit also saved two lives from drowning at Pushkarini in Melkote.

(ix) Major Rajkumar Deen, Commandant, Home Guards, Raichur district was awarded 'Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal' on Independence Day, 1979 for meritorious services and Sri Chandrashekar and Sri Jayawanth, Home Guards of Yadgiri Unit were awarded Jeevan Raksha Padak, during the year under report.

(x) The seventh Annual Day for Home Guards and Civil Defence was celebrated throughout the State on the 6th December, 1979.

(xi) The eighth annual Karnataka State Home Guards Professional and Sports Meet was held at Bangalore from the 19th to 24th January 1980. A contingent of 112 Home Guards including 12 women Home Guards participated in the 7th all-India Home Guards and Civil Defence Professional and Sports Meet held at Calcutta from the 6th to 12th February 1980.

6.3.06. Civil Defence

The important achievements of the Civil Defence Wing were as follows:

(i) Bangalore city was upgraded by the Government of India as grade-I town for purpose of implementing

Civil Defence measures and Mangalore agglomeration (including Panambur port area) was newly categorised as grade II town.

(ii) 447 volunteers were enrolled and given training in various civil defence services at the Combined Central Home Guards and Civil Defence Training Institute, Bangalore.

6.4. Information and Publicity

6.4.01. The major objective of the department of Information and Publicity was to give publicity to various developmental activities of the Government. The department was headed by a Director, assisted by Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff at headquarters. At the divisional and district level, there were Divisional and District Officers assisting the Director. During the year under report Sri R. Ananda Rao functioned as Director.

6.4.02. The department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 111.00 lakhs under non-plan Rs. 106.00 lakhs under plan schemes during the year under report.

6.4.03. The press and news section of the department continued to attend to its basic functions of dissemination of news about the activities of various departments of Government to the people through release of press notes, news items, etc., both in Kannada and English news papers published within the State and outside. Over 5,900 press releases were issued and 150 press conferences were arranged during the year. Nearly 9,000 clippings from newspapers containing comments and criticisms were sent to government and necessary clarifications were issued to the press, after obtaining them from the concerned authorities. Thirty articles on various subjects concerning the development of the State were released.

6.4.04. The department continued to bring out an English monthly, "March of Karnataka," a Kannada

monthly "Karnataka Vikasa" and a Kannada weekly "Janapada". Apart from these, nine adhoc publications on various socio-economic aspects were also brought out during the year.

6.4.05. The Photo and news reel section undertook 800 still coverages and 260 movie coverages during the year under report. Thirteen newsreels on important events and various developmental and cultural activities in the State and one special news reel on the 52nd Kannada Sahitya Sammelana at Belgaum were produced and released, both in commercial circuit and through F.P. Unit of the department, throughout the State.

6.4.06. The photographic wing prepared 45,000 photographs in various sizes on current affairs and various developmental and cultural activities in the State. These were used for press publicity, publications and departmental exhibitions.

6.4.07. The department continued to release the classified advertisements of different departments and display advertisements, highlighting the achievements of the State government to all the news papers in the State. The total expenditure on these advertisements was about Rs. 63.00 lakhs during the year.

6.4.08. The department also participated in the Congress Exhibition at Bangalore, Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Siddaganga and Hassan, Dasara Exhibition at Mysore and other exhibitions at divisional and district levels. Tableaux were presented at Rajyothsava day procession at Bangalore and in the Republic day parade at new-Delhi.

6.4.09. To educate people on the developmental activities of the government, film shows, seminars, group discussions, symposia, etc., were conducted/arranged by the district officers of the department.

6.4.10. The Songs and Drama unit of the department organised 100 programmes during the year. The district and divisional offices organised programmes utilising the local talents. Services of SC and ST artists were also utilised and plays on the theme of harijan welfare were produced.

6.4.11. The Film Unit dealt with grant of subsidy to films produced in the State, film awards to best film producers and permission for shooting of films in the State. During the year, 51 feature films were given subsidy amounting to Rs. 59.75 lakhs. Cash awards amounting to Rs. 1.57 lakhs were disbursed to the 3 best film producers, its directors and other film personnel. A sum of Rs. 2.10 lakhs was collected during the year as shooting charges from the film producers. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was sanctioned by the government to conduct the Filmotsav 1980, at Bangalore.

6.4.12. The Rural Broadcasting Section continued to maintain about 4,500 community radio-sets, television sets. T.V. testing equipment worth about Rs. 1.05 lakhs were purchased and a T.V. Laboratory was set up at Bangalore.

6.5. Motor Vehicles

6.5.01. The Motor Vehicles department was responsible for the administration of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act No. 4 of 1939), the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and Rules, 1957 and the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules, 1963.

6.5.02. The department was headed by the Commissioner for Transport. He was assisted by the Deputy Commissioner for Transport, Secretary, State Transport Authority, Headquarters Assistant, Planning and Development Officer, Law officer, Assistant Director (Statistics) and other supporting staff at headquarters. At divisional level, he was assisted by five Deputy Commissioners for Transport and at district level by 19 Regional Transport

Officers. Sri M. L. Chandrakeerti functioned as Commissioner for Transport upto 23rd January 1980 and thereafter Sri A. R. Nizamuddin functioned as Commissioner for Transport.

6.5.03. During the year, revenue realised was Rs. 44.45 crores and the departmental expenditure incurred was Rs. 1.15 crores.

6.5.04. The Karnataka State Transport Appellate Tribunal constituted to hear appeals and revision petitions under sections 64 and 64A respectively of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, continued to function.

6.5.05. The Karnataka State Transport Authority constituted under section 44 of the M.V. Act, 1939 continued to consider various subjects relating to the road development and regulation of road transport in Karnataka and also inter-state matters.

6.5.06. The Regional Transport Officers were the registering authorities for motor vehicles within their regions (districts). Under the provision of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, motor vehicles were registered only when they were found to be mechanically fit and complied with the provisions of the Act. 6,607 new fitness certificates were issued and 43,590 fitness certificates were renewed during the year and a revenue of Rs. 45.01 lakhs was realised. During the year 25,143 vehicles were newly registered and 4,418 vehicles were re-registered. A sum of Rs. 47.02 lakhs was realised by way of registration fees. The vehicular strength in the State increased from 3,41,876 as at the end of 1978-79 to 3,67,773 at the end of 1979-80.

6.5.07. Driving licences were issued only after rigourous tests by the licencing authorities, i.e., Inspectors of Motor Vehicles and the Regional Transport Officers. Conductors' licenses for stage-carriages were also continued to be issued by these officers. At the end of the year 3,82,991

driving licences and 49,136 conductors' licences were in force. A sum of Rs. 28.90 lakhs was realised by way of fee for issue and renewal of these licences.

6.5.08. To encourage the tourist transport in the State 158 Motor cabs were issued with permits to ply on the Inter-state routes, in addition to 99 all India motor cabs and 34 omni buses existing at the end of the year.

6.5.09. To facilitate easy movement of goods between States, reciprocal agreements with Andhra Pradesh, Tamilandu, Kerala, Maharashtra and Goa continued to be in force this year also. In addition, the Government of Karnataka entered into an agreement with Madhya Pradesh and a quota of 50 permits to each State was allotted for public carriers, out of which 10 permits were issued to the vehicles of Karnataka during the year under report. A further quota of 100 composite permits was allotted to Karnataka apart from the quota of 500 permits, already allotted to each of the seven southern States. Under the National permit scheme of the Government of India, 400 permits were issued upto the end of 1979-80.

6.5.10. Under the provisions of K.M.V.T. Act, 1957, tax was levied on all motor vehicles registered and kept for use in the State. The Regional Transport Officers were the licencing officers under the Act in respect of vehicles operating in their respective regions. The system of collecting annual taxes of Rs. 300.00 or less on motor vehicles through post offices, introduced during 1978-79 in certain cities continued to be very successful. During the year 26,380 owners of vehicles made use of this facility as against 16,628 owners during 1978-79. The total revenue realised, through additional taxes, was Rs. 11.45 crores during the year.

6.5.11. The Director of Motor Vehicles department and Commissioner for Transport functioned as the licencing officer in respect of vehicles owned by the fleet owners having one hundered and more transport vehicles. There

were two such fleet owners in the State, viz., the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation (including the Bangalore Transport Service) and the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore. The amount of tax collected from the fleet owners during the year 1979-80, was Rs. 14.97 crores (provisional).

6.5.12. The Deputy Commissioner for Transport of the division was the authority to hear the appeals of taxation and taxes on passengers and goods on behalf of the Transport Commissioner. During the year, out of a total of 1,220 appeals, 671 were disposed off by these officers.

6.5.13. During the year, an amount of Rs. 14.05 lakhs was paid as compensation to local bodies in lieu of the loss of revenue incurred by them due to taking away of the right of levying tax on motor vehicles by them.

6.5.14. The Karnataka Truck Terminal Limited., was formed and the company was registered on 25th January 1980. A plot measuring 43.05 acres at Yeswanthapur, for constructing a truck terminal, to eliminate the movement of heavy transport vehicles inside the city of Bangalore, was allotted to the department.

6.6. Police*

6.6.01. The Department of Police was responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the State. It was headed by the Inspector General of Police. He wa assisted by Deputy Inspectors General of Police, Commissioner of Police, Superintendents of Police and a few other officers at headquarters. Sri H. Veerabhadraiah functioned as the Inspector General of Police during the year, Sri D. Vijayadevaraj Urs continued to be the Special Inspector General of Police, Training and C.I.D. Sri C. P.

* The review refers to the calendar year (1979) except financial matters which refer to the financial year, (1979-80).

Hartman continued to be the Director of Forensic Science Laboratory during the year.

6.6.02. The total budget allotment for the department during the year was Rs. 28.57 crores.

6.6.03. The sanctioned strength of Karnataka State Police Force both permanent and temporary (excluding K.S.R.P.) was 33,163 at the end of the year. During the year, 2,119 civil police and 417 armed and wireless constables were recruited. The total number of retirements, resignations and other casualities during the year was 1,179. Three battalions of the K.S.R.P. with a sanctioned strength of 2,826 were functioning in the State during the year. 169 persons were recruited to the K.S.R.P.

6.6.04. 657 wireless stations were functioning in the State of which, 322 were permanent static stations, 104 temporary static stations, 197 mobile static stations and 34 teleprinters circuits.

6.6.05. During the year under report, 75,883 cognizable crimes were reported as against 80,136 during the previous year. Grave crimes, viz : murder, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking and theft, etc. numbered 33,542 as against 35,913 during the previous year. The total number of un-natural and accidental deaths reported was 10,732.

6.6.06. During the year, 42,477 cases were charge sheeted, of which 14,710 cases were under investigation, 12,182 cases ended in conviction, 14,173 cases ended in acquittal or discharge and 6,782 cases were compounded in courts. 51,592 cases (including those carried over from the previous year) were pending trial in courts at the end of the year.

6.6.07. The value of the property lost and recovered during the year under review was Rs. 5.40 crores and Rs. 1.86 crores respectively.

6.6.08. 17 persons escaped from the Police custody and 9 of them were rearrested. In this connection, disciplinary action was taken against 22 police officers.

6.6.09. In the Forensic Science Laboratory, 3,383 cases and 31,731 articles were pending at the beginning of the year, 4,615 cases and 21,031 articles were received and 4,061 cases and 27,130 articles were reported upon during the year leaving a balance of 3,937 cases and 25,632 articles, at the end of the year. In the photographic section, 923 photos and 1,119 photographs of prints were taken during the year.

6.6.10. The Corps of Detectives (COD) took up investigation of 268 cases, out of which, 95 were treated as false or otherwise disposed off, 57 were charge sheeted and 116 were under investigation. There were 398 cases for trials, out of which 33 ended in conviction, 161 were acquitted or discharged, one case was withdrawn and 203 cases were pending trial at the end of the year. The Corps of Detectives also handled 91 important and sensitive petitions entrusted by the Government.

6.6.11. In the Finger Print Bureau, 54,556 finger print slips were on record at the end of the year, 22,570 were received for search during the year, 3,928 were traced and 1,800 F.P. Slips were returned as unfit for search.

6.6.12. At the end of the year, 807 criminals were on the files of the Criminal Investigation department. Besides, there were 329 foreign criminals. Name Index Cards in respect of these criminals, with upto date information about them, their present address, etc, were maintained.

6.6.13. 591 cases were detected by the district police, forest cell and the special police, forest squad. The total value of the forest produce recovered was about Rs. 44.58 lakhs. 63 vehicles employed in the smuggling of forest produce were also seized.

6.6.14. 551 cases were reported in the Civil Rights Enforcement Cell, out of which 398 were charge-sheeted, 28 were convicted, 22 were acquitted, 3 were compounded and the remaining 100 cases were under trial.

6.6.15. Bio-data in respect of 50,000 criminals concerned in property offences in the State for the period from 1st January 1974 to 30th June 1979 was stored in the magnetic tape at the Police Computer Centre, Bangalore.

6.6.16. There were 17 Railway police stations and 26 Railway police outposts in the State and the total number of thefts reported during the year was 334.

6.6.17. Under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 3,091 cases were booked. Of these, 2,729 cases resulted in conviction.

6.6.18. The Police dog squad with 24 dogs continued to assist the police in the investigation of property offences and murders.

6.6.19. During the year, 13 Police Officers were awarded President's Police medals for distinguished service and police medal for meritorious service on the occasion of Republic Day and Independence day celebration.

6.6.20. The regular police officers, probationers and new recruits, etc, were given training of various durations in the Police Training Institutes. The Police Driving and Maintenance School, Yelahanka, conducted the courses for drivers. Adhoc mechanic courses were conducted at the P.C.M.T. Workshop, Belgaum.

6.6.21. The traffic police in Bangalore city, the district police and the 4 flying squads in the ranges continued to exercise utmost vigil and watch over the breach of traffic rules and regulations, besides, regulating and controlling the vehicular traffic. Bangalore City Traffic Police secure

two wheel immobilisers on an experimental basis to prevent parking in 'No parking' area.

6.6.22. Village defence parties continued to function in a large number of villages in the State. At the end of the year, the total number of members of village defence parties and dalapathies were 3,41,381 and 11,169 respectively.

6.7. Prisons

6.7.01. The objective of the Department of Prisons was to ensure security to convicts and under trail prisoners. Through various reformative measures, the department was engaged in moulding the minds of the prisoners and transforming them into good, honourable and law abiding citizens. The department was headed by the Inspector General of Prisons.

6.7.02. There were 99 prisons in the State, of which, 4 were central prisons, 8 district prisons, 7 district headquarters sub-jails, 2 special sub-jails, 75 taluk sub-jails and one each of open air jail, borstal school and juvenile jail.

6.7.03. At the beginning of the year, there were 4,408 prisoners under all classes, 44,836 prisoners were admitted during the year and 43,255 prisoners were released. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was 4,240.

6.7.04. A total sum of Rs. 1.31 crores was spent and the average cost of maintenance per prisoner during the year was Rs. 3,094.46.

6.7.05. 13 convicts and 5 under trials escaped from the jails. At the end of the year, altogether 67 prisoners were at large. 80 major and 132 minor offences were committed by the prisoners. 363 prisoners were employed as convict officers during the year.

6.7.06. Out of a total number of 31,140 under trial prisoners (in both major and sub-jails), 13,316 were released on bail, 9,103 were discharged by courts, 4,203 were convicted and sentenced, 2,150 were transferred to other state prisons, 2 died and 2,366 remained at the end of the year. The daily average number of undertrials confined was 1,357 in major jails and 862 in sub-jails.

6.7.07. For imparting vocational training to the inmates, several industries like agriculture, horticulture weaving, carpentary, carpet-making, tailoring, coir industry, printing and book-binding, etc., were functioning in the major jails. During 1979-80, articles worth Rs. 48.17 lakhs were maufactured.

6.7.08. Literacy classes were conducted regularly in jails by paid teachers and literate convicts. Yogasana, adult education and Hindi classes were also conducted. Prisoners were encouraged to take up higher secondary and degree examinations. Library facilities were also provided in the jails.

6.7.09. Canteen facilities providing tea, coffee, eatables, tobacco, postage, stationery, etc, were provided in the jails. Cultural programmes, physical exercises and yogasanas were conducted. Film shows were arranged. Special feedings were arranged on all important festivals and national days. During the year, 24 eligible prisoners were allowed to avail parole and 119 furlough facilities.

6.7.10. Under the " Wage earning scheme " wages were paid at Rs. 2 per day to skilled prisoners and Rs. 1.50 per day to unskilled prisoners. Total wages paid during the year was Rs. 1.73 lakhs.

6.7.11. In the open air jail at Koramangala, well behaved long-term prisoners were lodged. They were allowed to move freely and they were trained in modern

methods of agriculture and horticulture by experienced staff. This jail was equipped with modern agricultural implements. It earned an income of Rs. 2.51 lakhs during the year.

Borstal School, Dharwad

6.7.12. At the beginning of the year, there were 75 inmates in the Borstal school, 20 boys were admitted and 31 boys were released during the year leaving a balance of 64 at the end of the year. The daily average number of lads during the year was 70.

6.7.13. Eight inmates escaped during the year, of whom, 4 were recaptured.

6.7.14. Total expenditure incurred was Rs. 6.06 lakhs and the average cost of maintenance per head during the year was Rs. 8,656.08. The total value of articles manufactured in the school during the year was Rs. 2.19 lakhs.

6.7.15. Literacy and drawing classes were conducted by paid teachers and literate lads. Canteen and library facilities were also made available to the inmates.

6.7.16. The school had a well equipped band set and the inmates were trained by paid instructors. The band set was hired to the public at the rate of Rs. 25 per hour.

6.1.17. During the year, the sixth batch of 20 warders and 20 head warders completed their training courses at the Prison Training Institute.

6.8. Tourism

6.8.01. The Department of Tourism had its headquarters at Bangalore and headed by the Commissioner for Tourism. It consisted of three sections, viz., Planning,

Hospitality and Administration. Sri T. P. Issar functioned as the Commissioner. The department had 9 tourist bureaux spread over important tourist spots, viz., Hospet, Hassan, Bijapur, Basavakalyan, Mysore, Madikeri, Sravanabelagola and Gokarna.

6.8.02. The budget provision under non-plan and plan schemes for the year were Rs. 12.40 lakhs and Rs. 52.00 lakhs respectively.

6.8.03. Tourist canteens at Sharavanabelagola and Nandi Hills were taken over by the department. Necessary staff was sanctioned to the department for running the tourist rest house at Talakaveri, tourist cottages at Belur and Halebidu and the Coffee Kiosk, at Halebidu. The tourist rest house at Dandeli was taken over by the department.

6.8.04. The building works for additional facilities for the tourist canteen at Somanathapur and a tourist rest house at Gokarna were in progress, at the end of the year.

6.8.05. With the assistance of the Central Government, a master plan for the development of Badami and Pattadakal was prepared. In the first instance, accommodation facilities at Badami were being improved at a total cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs. A master plan was also prepared for providing facilities at Hampi ruins, including a proposal for the construction of a youth hostel, at a cost of Rs. 5.23 lakhs.

6.8.06. A forest lodge near Bandipur for the benefit of International Tourists visiting the game sanctuary of Nagarahole and another forest lodge near Murkal for domestic tourists, were under construction.

6.8.07. Two groups of travel agents from U.S.A. and U. K. and two groups of T. V. teams from Italy and Belgium visited Karnataka as guests of the Government of

India Tourist Office during the year. Two groups of travel writers from all over the world also visited Karnataka under the 'Destination South' Project.

6.8.08. The department had participated in the 29th annual convention of the Travel Agents Association of India at Katmandu and also in the exhibition. It also participated in the Congress Exhibition at Bangalore, the Dasara Industrial and Cultural Exhibition at Mysore, the Tamilnadu Tourist Trade Fair at Madras and the Tourist Festival at Hyderabad during the year.

CHAPTER—7

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE REVENUE SECRETARIAT

7.1. Religious and Charitable Endowments

7.1.01. The Department of Religious and Charitable Endowments was responsible for management and maintenance of temples, choultries, guest houses and other institutions at various pilgrim centres in and outside Karnataka. For the purpose, it administered the following Acts, viz., (i) the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act, 1927, (ii) the Coorg Temple Funds Management Act, 1956, (iii) the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, (iv) the Hyderabad Endowment Regulations and (v) the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950.

7.1.02. During the year under report, Sri M. G. Paramashivaiah functioned as Commissioner till 30th September 1979 and thereafter Sri M. Krishnamurthy functioned as such till the end of the year, i.e., 31st March 1980.

7.1.03. The Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act 1927 was in force in all the 9 districts of the old Mysore area covering 2,270 muzarai institutions.

7.1.04. The Coorg Temple Fund Management Act No. VIII of 1956, covered 10 institutions referred to in the schedule of Coorg Act. The total receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 1.79 lakhs and Rs. 1.74 lakhs respectively.

7.1.05. The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951 was in force in the districts of Bellary, Dakshina Kannada and the taluk of Kollegal of Mysore district. The institutions with an annual income of Rs. 20,000 were under the control of the Deputy Commissioners concerned and those with annual income less than Rs. 20,000 were under the control of the Area Committee constituted by the Government with Assistant Commis-

sioner Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments as Chairman. As at the end of the year, there were 1,065 assessable temples and mutts in the area.

The Malai Mahadeswara Temple at Malai Mahadeswara Hills, Kollegal taluk is one of the biggest temples in the State having an income of Rs. 18.00 lakhs per annum. A master plan for development of this temple was sanctioned by the Government at a total cost of Rs. 91.80 lakhs which was under implementation.

7.1.06. The administration of the religious institutions in Gulbarga area, viz., Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur districts, was continued to be governed by the Hyderabad Endowment Regulation. There were a total of 10,289 muzarai institutions in the area of which 6,805 were registered.

The following table shows the demand, collection and balance of Haq-e-Intesam for the year 1979-80.

(Rs.)

Name of the District	*Demand*	*Collection*	*Balance*
Raichur	3,87,528	14,477	3,73,051
Bidar	67,544	2,703	64,841
Gulbarga	74,459	4,652	69,807

7.1.07. The Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 covered Uttara Kannada, Dharwad, Bijapur and Belgaum districts, Under this Act, the Charity Commissioner was the administrative Controller of the institutions in Belgaum area. The income and expenditure during the year were Rs. 2.10 lakhs and Rs. 2.72 lakhs respectively.

7.1.08. During the year under report 64 trusts were registered taking the total no. of trusts registered to 10,467

7.1.09. The following institutions outside the state were maintained for the benefit of the pilgrims.

(i) Karnataka State Choultry—Tirupathi.—(Andhra Pradesh)

The choultry was maintained by the department by providing grants as per sanctioned scale. There were Kalyana mantaps both at Tirumala and Tiruchanur. The construction of Kalyana Mantap Complex at Tirumala, at a cost of Rs. 33.00 lakhs was in progress. An advisory board, to give suggestions for improvement of charities, was constituted by Government. During the year under report Rs. 2.70 lakhs was sanctioned for furnishing the Karnataka State Charities at Tirumala.

(ii) Karnataka State Chatram, Varanasi.—(Uttar Pradesh)

The Karnataka State Charities at Varanasi was managed by a peshkar. Accommodation was provided to the pilgrims from Karnataka and other States. The income and expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 0.12 lakh and Rs. 0.19 lakh respectively.

(iii) Karnataka State Choultry at Srisailam.—(Andhra Pradesh)

The income and expenditure of the Choultry at Srisailam during the year amounted to Rs. 0.30 lakh and Rs. 0.20 lakh respectively.

(iv) Manthralaya.—(Andhra Pradesh)

In order to provide adequate accommodation to the pilgrims of Karnataka, a Kalyana Mantap-cum-Choultry was under construction at Manthralaya.

7.1.10. Educational Institutions

The Agama section in Maharaja's Sanskrit College was administered by the department. This was the first and foremost of its kind in Karnataka where 6 Professors and Assistant Professors were working. Besides students,

Archakas of the temples were also being trained in the college. Students were provided with accommodation facilities.

7.1.11. The Agama section in Sanskrit College at Melkote had 3 Agamikas to give opinion, suggestion and guidance in matters relating to Agama Shastras and on functions like Prathishtapanas, Ashtabhandanas, etc., During the year under review, 23 Pratishtapanas, 12 Kalakarshanas, 3 Vimana Samprokshanas and 3 Mahadwara Pratistapanas were performed.

7.2. Stamps and Registration

7.2.01. The Department of Stamps and Registration continued to dminister the following Acts : (i) the Indian Registration Act, 1908 and Rules thereunder (ii) the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 and Rules thereunder, (iii) the Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957 and Rules thereunder, (iv) the Karnataka Court fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1958 and Rules thereunder, (v) the Indian Partnerships Act, 1932 and Rules thereunder and (vi) the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960 and Rules thereunder.

7.2.02. The department was headed by the Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps. The Director of Survey, Settlement and Land Records was the ex-officio Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps. At the headquarters, he was assisted by two Headquarters Assistants. At the district level, the Deputy Commissioners were the District Registrars and they were assisted by the departmental Headquarters Assistants. The Headquarters Assistants were also appointed as Inspectors of Registration under the Registration Act, 1908 and also delegated with the powers of Deputy Commissioners under certain sections of the Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957. At the sub-districts, the Sub-Registrars were functioning. They functioned as Registrars of Marriages and Marriage Officers under the Special Marriage

Act. There were 19 district registry offices and 197 sub-registry offices in the State.

7.2.03. During the year under report, Shri R. Shankarappa functioned as Ex- officio Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps.

7.2.04. Registration

(i) During the year under report 3,35,424 documents were registered. Owing to the implementation of Prevention of Fragmentation Act, there was a marginal decrease in the registration of documents.

(ii) The value of transactions covered by the documents registered during the year amounted to Rs. 224.35 crores showing an increase of Rs. 4.15 crores because of rise in the values.

(iii) The total revenue and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 244.80 lakhs and Rs. 83.64 lakhs respectively.

(iv) The registration fee foregone during the year amounted to Rs. 57.34 lakhs.

7.2.05. Stamps

(i) Under the Indian Partnership Act 1932, 3,936 applications were received for registration of documents during the year under report.

(ii) 1,208 applications were received for copies and searches and 1,959 applications were filed under sections 60, 61, 62 and 63.

(iii) 3,658 societies were registered during the year and the total receipt on account of the registration was Rs. 1.88 lakhs.

(iv) The revenue realised and expenditure during the year were Rs. 1969.81 lakhs and Rs. 66.60 lakhs respectively. The stamp duty foregone was Rs. 245.24 lakhs.

7.3. Revenue—Bangalore Division

7.3.01. Bangalore Division consisted of five districts, viz., Bangalore, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Kolar and Shimoga.

7.3.02. The Divisional Commissioner was the head of the Division. He was assisted by the Deputy Commissioners and special Deputy Commisioners at the district level, Assistant Commissioner at the Sub-divisional level and Tahasildars at taluk level.

7.3.03. Sri T. J. Ramakrishnan functioned as Divisional Commissioner up to 2nd February 1980 and thereafter Sri T. S. Narayana Rao functioned as such in the remaining part of the year.

7.3.04. The seasonal conditions in the Division were generally good. There was no scarcity for food, fodder and drinking water. Public health and health of the cattle were generally good. No epidemics were reported during the year. 53 relief works at a cost of Rs. 8.35 lakhs were taken up in Chitradurga district. Relief measures were taken up in Sagar, Shikaripur, Sorab and Hosanagar taluks of Shimoga district. Remission and suspension of land revenue were sanctioned in some of the taluks of Shimoga district. Penal interest on all kinds of loans was waived in Bangalore district. An amount of Rs. 4.96 lakhs was sanctioned as relief against natural calamities in Bangalore, Tumkur, Chitradurga and Shimoga districts.

7.3.05. There were no cases of emigration and immigration. Periodical inspection of crops and annual Jamabandis were conducted by the revenue officers.

7.3.06. There were 22,013 hectares of assessed waste lands in the Division (except Bangalore district) out of which 333 hectares were disposed off. Out of 17,600 hectares of government lands (except in Bangalore district) 8,468 hectares were allotted for agricultural purposes under the Land Grant Rules.

7.3.07. Out of the total water rate of Rs. 410.45 lakhs, Rs. 82.01 lakhs was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 328.44 lakhs. Out of the betterment levy of Rs. 536.93 lakhs in the Division (except Bangalore district) Rs. 42.22 lakhs was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 494.71 lakhs. Out of the total levy of maintainance cess of Rs. 62.36 lakhs in the Division (except Bangalore district), Rs. 13.44 lakhs were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 48.92 lakhs.

7.3.08. 4,55,004 receipt pattas were distributed. Out of 1,30,663 mutation cases, 90,013 cases were disposed of leaving a balance 40,650 cases. There was no revision of survey settlement in the Division. Boundary marks were inspected by the staff of the department.

7.3.09. Out of 7,500 takrar takta cases, 2,301 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 5,199 cases. 13,709 tenancy cases were disposed off.

7.4. Revenue-Belgaum Division

7.4.01. Belgaum Division consisted of 4 districts, viz., Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada.

7.4.02. The Divisional Commissioner was the head of the Division who was assisted by the Deputy Commissioners and Special Deputy Commissioners at the district level, Assistant Commissioners at the sub-divisional level and Tahsildars at the taluk level.

7.4.03. Sri D. Balagopalan functioned as the Divisional Commissioner during the year under report.

7.4.04. During the year under report, scarcity conditions prevailed in all the districts of the Division except Uttara Kannada. All the eleven taluks of Bijapur district, five taluks in Belgaum district and three taluks in Dharwad district were affected by scarcity conditions. There was also acute shortage of drinking water in Bijapur

district. Relief works were undertaken. Grants were also released to meet the scarcity of drinking water in Bijapur district.

7.4.05. In Uttara Kannada district, due to untimely rains, paddy crop was affected in Sirsi and Siddapur taluks. Land revenue to the tune of Rs. 15,677 was suspended in 11 villages of Siddapur taluk.

7.4.06. The following table shows the annual income of the Division through various sources for the two years, i.e., 1978-79 and 1979-80 :

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

Source of Income	*Revenue/Income for the year*	
	1978.79	1979.80
1. Land Revenue ..	127.33	133.32
2. Local Cess	49.29	64.64
3. Health cess	20.73	22.04
4. Education cess	13.54	16.38

7.4.07. Main achievements during the year under report are highlighted below :

(i) 27,281 houses at a total cost of Rs. 185.33 lakhs were constructed under the Peoples' Housing Scheme.

(ii) 71,245 house sites were distributed to eligible persons.

(iii) 36,357 persons were sanctioned oldage pensions.

(iv) 18 villages in Supa taluk which were coming under submersion of Kali Hydro Electric Project, Ramanagar, were selected for rehabilitation purpose.

(v) An amount of Rs. 1285.36 lakhs was collected under the National Small Savings Schemes.

7.5. Revenue-Gulbarga Division

7.5.01. Gulbarga Division consisted of 4 districts viz., Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur.

7.5.02. The Divisional Commissioner was the head of the Division who was assisted by Deputy Commissioners, Special Deputy Commissioners at the district level, Assistant Commissioners at the sub-division level and Tahsildars at the taluk level.

7.5.03. Shri B. R. Prabhakara held the post of Divisional Commissioner till 25th February 1980 and Shri M. Chittaranjan Das took charge thereafter.

7.5.04. The seasonal and crop conditions in the Division were normal. The incomplete works of previous years were taken up in order to provide employment. Labourers were given employment under the "Employment Affirmation Scheme". The existing drinking water wells in 459 villages in Bidar district were deepened at a total cost of Rs. 34,728. 200 villages in Gulbarga district were affected by cyclone in May 1979 and a cash relief of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was provided to the farmers. An amount of Rs. 2.01 lakhs was spent for relief works in Raichur district. A total amount of Rs. 13.21 lakhs was sanctioned as relief against natural calamities.

7.5.05. Public health and cattle health were generally satisfactory.

7.5.06. Periodical crop inspections and annual Jamabandis were conducted by the staff of the department. There were no cases of emigration or immigration in the Division except in Gulbarga district.

7.5.07. There were 37,406 hectares of assessed waste lands in the Division. 236 hectares of lands were alienated for non-agricultural purposes and 2,916 hectares of Govern-

ment land were assigned for agricultural purposes under the Land Grant Rules.

7.5.08. Out of the total betterment levy of Rs. 343.15 lakhs, Rs. 55.24 lakhs were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 287.91 lakhs. Out of the total water rate of Rs. 413.54 lakhs, Rs. 126.64 lakhs were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 286.90 lakhs. Out of the total demand of Rs. 78.75 lakhs of maintenance cess an amount of Rs. 10.86 lakhs was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 67.89 lakhs.

7.5.09. There were no salt pans in the Division. A revenue of Rs. 424.21 lakhs was realised under Kharif and rabi khists. 2,62,211 patta books were distributed.

7.5.10. Out of 63,995 mutation cases, 45,786 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 18,209 cases. Out of 9,853 takrar takta cases, 6,786 cases were disposed off. In 81 cases remission/suspension of land revenue was sanctioned and the amount involved was Rs. 1.20 lakhs.

7.6. Revenue - Mysore Division

7.6.01. The Division consisted of 6 districts, viz., Chickmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, Hassan, Mandya and Mysore, 13 sub-divisions and 44 taluks.

7.6.02. The Divisional Commissioner was the head of the Division. He was assisted by Deputy Commissioners and Special Deputy Commissioners at the district level, Assistant Commissioner at the sub-division level and Tahsildars at the taluk level.

7.6.03. Sri Jayakumar Anagol functioned as Divisional Commissioner till 24th February 1980 and thereafter Sri B.R. Prabhakara functioned as Divisional Commissioner up to the end of the year.

7.6.04. Seasonal conditions were generally satisfactory and there was no scarcity of food, fodder and drinking water,

during the year. However, there were some damages to crops due to floods in Chikmagalur and Kodagu districts and a sum of Rs. 0.20 lakh and Rs. 1.84 lakhs given for relief works respectively.

7.6.05. During the year under report, 1,597 accidental fires occured in the Division involving loss of property, human and cattle life. Cash relief to an extent of Rs. 6.08 lakhs was granted and action was also taken to provide relief measures to the accident victims.

7.6.06. During the year under review, 1,452 hectares of assessed waste land was taken up for cultivation and an area of 32 hectares was relinquished. An extent of 355 hectares of land was alienated during the year and an amount of Rs. 34,919 was realised. Under the Karnataka Land Grant Rules, 33,535 applications were received for grant of lands and 1,961 applications were disposed off.

7.6.07. The demand and collection of land revenue in the Division was Rs. 275.01 lakhs and Rs. 310.09 lakhs respectively ; collections were higher than the previous year.

7.6.08. In order to recover government dues coercive steps were taken in 14,044 cases and an amount of Rs. 12.37 lakhs was collected.

7.6.09. Huzur Jamabandy was conducted in all the taluks of the Division. Out of 2,19,283 records to be sorted out 2,16,011 records were sorted out leaving a balance of 3,272 records.

7.6.10. The following table shows the demand, collection and balance in respect of takavi and land improvement loans.

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
Takavi loan ..	41.77	7.23	34.54
Land improvement loan	41.57	6.28	35.29

7.6.11. During the year under report, 35,804 phodi cases were received of which 6,547 cases were disposed off. An extent of 6,195 hectares was phoded and 50,333 hectares had to be phoded. 73,520 Patta books were issued.

7.6.12. Record of rights were introduced in all the districts. But hissa survey was not taken up in Kodagu district.

7.6.13. Out of 1,69,789 mutation cases 1,16,092 cases were disposed off. Mutation fee of Rs. 3.04 lakhs and R.R. fee of Rs. 2.41 lakhs were collected.

7.6.14. During the year 11,598 takrar taktha cases were registered taking the total number of cases to 24,722. Of this, 7,488 cases were disposed off, leaving a balance of 17,234 cases.

7.6.15. There were no salt pans in the Division during the year under report.

7.6.16. There was no emigration or immigration of people in the division except seasonal movements of labourers for coffee estates of Kodogu and Chikmagalur districts.

7.6.17. The revision of survey and settlement was taken up in Mandya district. 6,557 boundary marks were inspected and 620 were set right.

7.7. Survey Settlement and Land Records

7.7.01. The main objectives of the department of Survey Settlement and Land Records were to measure and correct the hissas, disposal of dharkhast phodi records, updating of land records, detection of encroachments of government lands and verification of inter-state boundary, etc.

7.7.02. The department was headed by Director. At the headquarters, he was assisted by Technical Assistants, head-quarters Assistant and three office Assistants. Joint Director

of Land Records at the divisional level, Deputy Director of Land Records and Survey Officers at the district level and Assistant Director of Land Records at the Sub-divisional level were assisting the Director. There were six City Survey Offices one each at Bangalore KGF, Bellary, Belgaum, Davanagere and Mysore.

7.7.03. Shri T. J. Ramakrishna functioned as Director till 27th June 1979 and thereafter Shri R. Shankarappa functioned as such till the end of the year.

7.7.04. The total expenditure incurred by the department during the year was Rs. 277.40 lakhs.

7.7.05. The following were the major items of works done during the year.

(i) With a view to dispose off the old phodi cases, a special drive was launched during the year 1979-80. 30,361 phodi cases were attended to, of which 24,639 cases involving 81,909 blocks were disposed off. The remaining 5,722 cases were sent to the revenue department for taking action.

(ii) Encroachment of government lands in 222 cases (1,516 blocks) involving 219 hectares was detected in Mandya and Dakshina Kannada districts. Similarly, under detection and measurment of encroachment of government lands by the coffee planters, 711 cases involving 33,881 hectares was attend to in Chickmagalur, Hassan and Kodagu districts. Encroachment to the extent of 1,866 hectares was detected.

(iii) During the year under review, hissa survey work was completed in 9 ex-Inam villages taking the total number of villages completed to 2,467.

(iv) In order to resurvey Kodagu district, a special Deputy Director of Land Records was appointed. The following items of work were completed during the year.

(a) Upto-date entries of Jamabandi registers, in respect of 34 villages, were completed,

(b) village maps of 21 villages were updated,

(c) preparation of village traverse maps after conversion of the data to metric units from F.P.S. system, was completed in respect of 56 villages.

(d) preparation of location maps in respect of 51 villages with 5,535 entries was completed,

(e) Plane table survey/chain survey work area calculation in respect of 21 villages covering 1,026 blocks and 665 hissas was under progress and

(f) encroachment of government land of one hectare was detected.

7.7.06. In Gulbarga Division, writing of R.R. cards in respect of 29,820 properties, tracing of village maps in respect of 8,472 properties and verification of 10,620 properties were attended to.

7.7.07. City survey work was continued in Bangalore, K.G.F. Davanagere, Mysore, Bellary and Belgaum cities.

7.7.08. Preparation of village atlas for 2,605 villages involving 5,50,934 hissas was completed in Gulbarga Division.

7.7.09. Under the scheme of consolidation of holdings, 62,787 holdings were consolidated.

7.7.10. The Survey Settlement Training Institute continued to impart training to probationary-Officers and also organise refresher courses to the inservice personnel. During the year under report, 10 I.A.S. probationers, 12 K.A.S. (Class I) probationers, 24 K.A.S. (Class II) probationers, 8 Supervisors, 1 Head clerk, 16 First Division Clerks, 67 First Division and 20 IInd Division Surveyors and 4 IInd Division Mappers were trained.

CHAPTER 8

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECRETARIAT

B015177

8.1. Agriculture

8.1.01. The objectives of the Department of Agriculture were to promote the development of agriculture on modern scientific lines, in particular, through the adoption of (a) high yielding varieties of crops and package of practices thereof and (b) conservation and development of land water resources.

8.2.02. The Director was the Head of the Department. He was assisted by Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other technical and ministerial staff at headquarters. Dr. R. Dwarakinath functioned as Director till 5th June 1979 and Sri Y. Chandrasekhar thereafter. The staff strength of the department at the end of the year, was as furnished below :

(*No*)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Staff in position*	*Vacant*
Class I ..	367	234	133
Class II ..	415	374	41
Class III ..	13,012	10,020	2,992
Class IV ..	3,351	3,217	134

56 officers and officials retired from service.

8.1.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department, during the year, were as shown below :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Programme	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
I. Non-plan		
(*a*) Agriculture ..	503.95	455.40
(*b*) Soil and Water conservation	185.95	166.20
Total I ..	689.90	621.60

1	2	3
II State Plan		
(*a*) Agriculture ..	430.00	366.40
(*b*) Soil and Water conservation	323.00	387.14
Total II ..	753.00	653.54
III Centrally sponsored/sector schemes		
(*a*) Agriculture ..	296.78	101.90
(*b*) Soil and Water conservation	59.23	60.56
(*c*) Area Development ..	36.56	18.60
Total III ..	392.57	181.06
Grand total (I+II+III) ..	1,835.47	1,456.20

8.1.04. The major activities of the department during the year were: intensification of soil conservation programmes, spread of new technology supply of inputs, intensification of high yielding varieties programmes; popularising dry farming technology and training programmes.

(A) Soil Conservation.—The total estimated area requiring contour bunding in the State is 50.50 lakh hectares. Soil conservation was taken up under the following schemes: (1) Soil conservation on watershed basis, (2) Soil conservation under DPAP, (3) Soil Conservation under Western ghat development programme, (4) Centrally sponsored River Valley Project soil conservation schemes, (5) Tribal sub-plan, (6) Land Reclamation, (7) Employment Affirmation scheme, (8) Soil conservation Training Centres, (9) Soil Conservation Research on local problems and (10) Land development for Irrigation in the Command areas.

The progress achieved under different schemes, during the year, is given below:

(*in* '000*he.*)

Programme	*Target*		*Achievement*	
	New bunding	*Spill over works*	*New bunding*	*Spill over works*
1	2	3	4	5
1. Watershed basis ..	NA	NA	100	214
2. D.P.A.P. ..	28	166	33	60
3. Western ghat ..	1	..	3	..
4. River valley projects ..	14	15	13	13
5. Employment Affirmation Scheme ..	..	..	4	1

One lakh hectares of land was affected by salinity, alkalinity and water logging in Karnataka. In order to reclaim these lands, land reclamation works were taken up during the year on pilot basis. As against the target of 600 hectares, an area of 60.56 hectares was reclaimed during the year.

An intensive land development programme is being implemented in the Command areas. Land levelling and shapping, advocating suitable cropping pattern, irrigation, soil and water management practices, laying out demonstrations to educate farmers in improved methods, organising study tours, training camps and field days, etc., were taken up. The extent of area developed under this scheme is given below:

(in hectares)

Name of the project	*Potential created upto Sept. 1979*	*Area developed*		
		Since inception upto 31-3-1979	*During 1979-80*	*Total*
1. Tungabhadra ..	3,16,747	2,37,144	8,622	2,45,766
2. Ghataprabha ..	1,40,865	78,016	173	78,189
3. Malaprabha ..	85,524	64,971	16,144	81,115
4. Cauvery basin project	82,786	79,230	2,478	81,708
5. Bhadra ..	98,059	97,800	..	97,800
6. Upper Krishna ..	3,030	197	..	197
Total ..	7,27,011	5,57,358	27,417	5,84,775

Soil survey was conducted in order to collect basic data for land use, planning and soil resource development. The State Soil Survey Organisation, Bangalore, the State Soil Survey Unit Dharwad, Upper Krishna Project Soil Survey Scheme, Krishnapur, Gulbarga and Soil Survey Scheme, Hemavathy and Harangi Projects, Mysore were in operation during the year. The main object of these schemes was conducting detailed pre-irrigation soil surveys in order to determine the suitability of soil for irrigation.

The target and achievements, under these schemes, for the year 1979-80 are given below :

(*Area in hectares*)

Name of the scheme	*Target*		*Achievement*	
	Detailed soil survey	*Reconnaisance soil survey*	*Detailed survey*	*Reconniassance soil survey*
1. State Soil Survey Organisation, B'lore	52,500	..	53,160	..
2. State Soil Survey, Unit, Dharwad ..	36,000	14,000	26,950	17,488
3. Upper Krishna Project, Krishnapur ..	97,200	32,000	74,092	29,000
4. Soil Survey Scheme, Hemavathy and Harangi Project, Mysore	25,000	..	25,090	..

(B) Training.—Two types of agricultural training were imparted by the departmental institutions, viz: Inservice training for the staff of the department and training of farmers and farmers' sons. Inservice training was provided in Rural Development Training Centres, Indo-Japanese Agricultural Extension Training Centre and Minor Irrigation and Water Use Training Centre and farmers training was provided at Farmers' Training and Education Centres. Agricultural schools provided training to the sons of farmers, who on completion of their training go back to their lands and practice modern farming.

There were 5 Rural Development Training Centres in the State. These centres were located at Mandya, Kudige, Gangavathi, Dharwad and Bagalkot. The main function of these centres was to impart pre-service training to the Agricultural Assistants. There were 8 Farmers' Training and Education Centres and 15 Agricultural Schools. The Indo-Japanese Agricultural Demonstration Farm at Mandya and Indo-Japanese Agricultural Extension Training sub-centres at Kumta and Belthangady conducted training classes for inservice personnel.

As per the Rural Youth Training Programme, 10 rural youths were selected from each taluk and were given training.

(C) Information Service.—The Farm Information Unit carried out the work of dissemination of useful agricultural information to farmers. This was done through periodical publication of booklets, pamphlets, press releases, advertisements, issue of fortnightly tips to farmers, publishing of monthly newsletters, radio programmes, film shows, exhibitions, etc. During the year, 17 leaflets/booklets, 4 posters, 366 daily and 21 special press release and 4 newsletters were released, in addition to exhibitions and radio programmes. Besides, Information Units at Mandya, Dharwad and Raichur were also engaged in farm information propaganda.

(D) Seed Production.—One of the major functions of the department was production and distribution of improved seeds. There were 62 Seed Multiplication Farms covering a total area of 969 hectares during the year. The target for the production of foundation seeds of improved varieties was 12,460 quintals. As against this, 10,459 quintals of foundation seeds were produced. The breeders seeds required for the production of foundation seeds were obtained from the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore. Hybrid seeds, production during the year was 859·5 quintals. In all the districts, one fourth of the area under improved seeds, was supplied with certified seeds material and the remaining three fourths coverage was arranged by farmer to farmer distribution. Against the targetted requirement of 7,12,928 quintals of seeds, the distribution was 6,55,959 quintals. Crop-wise achivement was as shown below :

(Area in hects and seeds in quintals)

Name of the crop	*Targetted area of coverage*	*Seeds required*	*Area covered*	*Seeds distributed*
HYV Paddy ..	7,90,000	3,95,000	7,51,036	3,75,518
HY Jowar ..	6,80,000	52,299	4,37,122	33,630
HY Maize ..	1,94,800	27,833	1,99,169	28,457
HY Bajra ..	1,75,000	8,750	1,10,900	5,548
HYV Ragi ..	8,88,500	74,046	9,06,952	75,581
Wheat ..	1,55,000	1,55,000	1,37,225	1,37,225
Total ..	28,83,300	7,12,928	23,52,404	6,55,959

(E) Seed Certification.—The Karnataka State Seed Certification Agency undertook the certification of notified varieties of seeds. During the year, 10,052 quintals of seeds were certified. The Seed Testing Laboratory analysed 9,131 samples. During the year, 1,052 sale premises were visited by the Seed Inspectors for checking the quality of seeds and 5,144 seed samples were drawn for analysis. There were seven seed processing units in the State and these units processed 15,721 quintals of seeds.

(F) Fertiliser Distribution.—Based on the Agricultural Production Plan of the department, estimates of fertilisers required for the year were made. The indents, allotments and supplies of fertilisers by the Government of India and the quantity of fertilisers consumed were as shown below:

(Qty. in Tonns)

Nutrients	*Indents*	*Allotment*	*Supplies*	*Consumption*
N ..	3,05,000	2,79,941	2,05,271	2,04,003
P ..	1,25,000	1,08,157	87,142	86,567
K ..	95,000	99,074	75,883	75,844

Distribution of fertilisers was carried out by the Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation and the Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation supplemented by private agencies. The districts of Shimoga, Bidar and Tumkur were selected for intensive fertiliser promotion campaign during the year. The dry land farming project known as "20 Village Collaborative Project" was in operation in Kolar, Gulbarga and Bijapur districts. Mobile sales of fertilisers were organised with the help of manufacturers and institutional agencies. There were 7,175 sale points in the State.

(G) Tribal Sub-Plan.—Tribal sub-plan was being implemented in the State in order to improve the economic condition of tribal people. Livestock, agricultural implements, inputs, etc, were supplied, irrigation wells were sunk and training programmes were conducted.

(H) Compost Development.—Owing to high cost of chemical fertilisers, development and use of organic manures assumed great importance and farmers were educated on scientific methods of compost making. The targets and achievements under various programmes are furnished below :

Item	*Unit*	*Target*	*Achievement*
1. Urban compost ..	Tonnes	7,26,900	7,67,146
2. Rural compost ..	Tonnss	87,86,850	86,80,672
3. Green manuring ..	Hects.	7,73,220	6,56,312
4. Gobar gas plants ..	Nos	7,500	1,271
5. Distribution of seedlings and cuttings ..	Nos	1,00,00,000	62,57,679
6. Green manure seeds distribution	Tonnes	7,73,220	6,56,312
7. Compost training camp ..	Nos	1,400	1,298
8. Training to village leaders ..	Nos	70,000	69,182

Fifteen municipalities took part in the competition for the preparation of best quality urban compost and prize was awarded to the Town Municipal Council, Tarikere. A scheme of pilot project for compost making by landless labourers was sanctioned by the Government of India and wheel barrows were supplied to 100 landless labourers.

(I) Pest Control.—During the year pests/diseases like helminthosporium leaf spot on sugarcane, rodents on different crops, red headed hairy caterpillar, rust, tikka and leaf miner on groundnut, earhead midge on jowar were noticed and control measures were taken up under State and Centrally sponsored Schemes. The programmes and progress under various plant protection measures were as follows :

(lakh hects.)

Item	*Target*	*Achievement*
1. Seed treatment ..	20.18	19.00
2. Control of soil and polyphagous pests ..	7.95	6.71
3. Intensive P.P. measures ..	13.00	9.76
4. Control of field rats ..	2.75	2.33
5. Chemical weed control ..	0.12	0.21
All programmes ..	44.00	38.01

During the year, 1752 hand operated and 116 power operated plant protection equipments were distributed at 25 per cent subsidy. 35 insecticidal and fungicidal trals-cum-demonstrations were conducted. Under the new system of distribution of pesticides, Government of India allotted the following quantity of pesticides during the year.

(*Qty. in Tonnes*)

Name of the Chemical	*Indent*	*Allotment*
1. B.H.C. ..	4,651	840
2. D.D.T. ..	1,814	281
3. Malathion ..	146	113
4. Femitrothion ..	3	6
5. M. Parathion ..	92	95
6. Dimethoate ..	32	36
7. Carbaryl ..	143	75
8. Endosulfan ..	..	8

Training programmes were organised at the Central Plant Protection Training Institute, Hyderabad and 18 officers underwent training. In addition, the University of Agricultural Sciences also conducted refresher training in plant protection at Bangalore and Dharwad. The Insecticide Control Laboratory analysed 1,198 samples. There were 4,394 licenced insecticide dealers during the year.

(J) Promotion of Improved Practices.—The major programmes aimed at increasing food grains production were: (a) High Yielding Varieties Programme (b) Intensive Agricultural Area Programmes (c) Intensive Agricultural District Programme (d) Community Nurseries and (f) Crop Competitions. The evolution of different hybrid and high yielding varieties made tremendous impact on the yield potentialities of crops. The target and achievement under High yield Varities Programme during the year were, as given below:

(*area in hects*)

Crop	*Target*	*Achievement*
1. HYV Paddy ..	7,90,000	7,51,037
2. H.Y. Jowar ..	7,00,000	4,37,122
3. HY Maize ..	1,95,000	1,99,169
4. HY Bajra ..	1,75,000	1,10,900
5. HYV Wheat ..	1,55,000	1,37,225
6. HYV Ragi ..	8,90,000	9,06,952
All crops ..	29,05,000	25,42,405

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme was introduced in order to step up, yield per unit area by ensuring complete adoption of package of practices. The crops selected were groundnut, rabi jowar, rabi wheat and pulses. As against target of 39,30,210 hectares an area of 38,67,565 hectares was covered under the programme. The Intensive Agricultural District Programme continued in Mandya district. Community nurseries functioned in order to help the farmers who were unable to raise their own nurseries and to overcome the hardship faced by farmers due to non-availability of seedling in time. Crop Competitions were conducted at taluk, district and state levels.

Various measures such as demonstrations, procurement of pulse seeds, supply of plant protection chemicals at 25 per cent subsidy, supply of plant protection equipments at 50 per cent subsidy were undertaken in order to promote the development of pulses. As against the target of 8,00,000 hectares under package of practices, 8,04,476 hectares were covered. 5,17,465 hectares were covered under additional area approach-against the target of 2,25,000 hectares.

Oil seed crops were cultivated in an area of 15.00 lakh hectares with an annual production of 10.16 lakh tonnes. The important oil seed crops grown in the State were groundnut castor, safflower, sesamum, niger, sunflower and

soyabean. Various schemes were in operation for the development of oil seeds. They were: Comprehensive Oilseeds Development Scheme Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Intensive Oil Seeds Development Programme, Intensive Oil Seed Development Programme-irrigated, Soyabean Development and Sunflower Development.

Cotton, Sugarcane and Tobacco were the main commercial crops of economic importance in the State during the year. Special programmes were taken up for development of these crops with a view to increase their production. During the year, an area of 979 lakh hectares were covered under cotton. The targets and achivements under different schemes, during the year, are given below :

Scheme	*Area covered (lakh hects.)*		*Distribution of improved seeds (quintals)*		*Area covered under fertilisers (lakh hects.)*		*Area covered under Plant protection measures (lakh hect)*		*Demonstration (No.)*	
	T	*A*	*T*	*A*	*T*	*A*	*T*	*A*	*T*	*A*
1. Comprehensive Cotton Development scheme	11.78	9.80	..	70,322	6.56	4.52	6.46	2.67	300	281
2. Intensive Cotton programme rainfed condition Dharwar district	0.60	0.60	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.09	..	..
3. Intensive Cotton programme rainfed condition Bijapur district	0.20	0.20	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
4. Intensive Cotton programme rainfed condition Bellary and Raichur districts	0.60	0.43	..	..	0.60	0.43	0.60	0.43	..	..
5. Intensive Cotton programme rainfed condition Malaprabha project	0.30	0.32	..	..	0.30	0.32	0.30	0.32	150	150

Note : T—Target, A—Achievement.

Sugarcane was an important commercial crop cultivated over an area of 1.49 lakh hectares with a production of 98.3 lakh tonnes of canes. The total quantity of cane crushed during the year was 22.87 lakh tonnes and sugar produced was 2.35 lakh tonnes.

Three types of tobacco were cultivated in the State, viz., Bidi, chewing, and cigarette. The total area under tobacco during the year was 47,158 hectares and total production was 44,868 tonnes development of VFC tobacco under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme and Bidi tobacco under the State Sponsored Scheme were under implementation.

(K) Soil Testing.—There were 19 Soil Testing Laboratories in the State. These laboratories collected 4.73 lakh soil samples as against the target of 5.49 lakhs and analysed 4.38 lakh samples.

(L) Dry land Development.—The Scheme for Integrated Dry land Agriculture development continued at Doddaballapur, Bijapur and Hagaribommanahalli.

8.2. Horticulture

8.2.01. The main objectives of the Department of Horticulture were (1) promotion of the cultivation of horticultural crops and (2) maintenance of public gardens and parks in the State.

8.2.02. The Department was headed by the Director. At the headquarters, he was assisted by 4 Joint Directors, Each of the four Divisional Offiecs, was headed by a Deputy Director and each district was headed by a District Horticultural Officer who was assisted by Assistant Horticultural Officers at the taluk level. Shri B. K. Bhattacharya was the Director of Horticulture upto 8th November 1979 and Shri A. Krishnaswamy thereafter.

8.2.03. The budget allotment, expenditure and revenue realised by the department during 1979-80, were as shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Allotment	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*
1	2	3	4
Non-plan ..	286.02	260.97	*N.A.*
Plan ..	143.74	132.69	N.A.
Centrally sponsored Schemes.	27.05	23.87	N.A.
Total ..	456.81	417.53	94.77

N.A.—Not Available

8.2.04. Details of some of the important schemes implemented by the department during the year and progress achieved under these schemes are shown below:

(i) Fruit Development Scheme.—Progeny orchards for major fruit crops were being maintained and genuine and quality planting materials were multiplied from these orchards and nurseries for distribution to the growers. During the year, 9.04 lakh seedlings were supplied, an additional area of 5,631 hectares were brought under fruit crops and 3,052 hectares of unproductive gardens were rejuvenated. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, package programmes on Banana, Citrus and Mango were taken up. Under the package programme on Banana 46 demonstrations on Banana, each of 0.2 hectares, were conducted and inputs worth Rs. 1,250.00 were supplied to each beneficiary. Hundred demonstrations each on Citrus and Mango were conducted and fertilisers and pesticides were supplied.

(ii) Vegetable Development Scheme.—Latest cultivation practices for the vegetable were extended through the extension network of the department by adopting various extension methods. Sixty seven vegetable crops demonstrations were conducted.

(iii) Coconut Development Scheme.—The department assisted the coconut growers through educating them in modern/scientific cultivation practices, supplying quality

seedlings raised in the departmental nurseries, arranging credit from banks and extending timely plant protection measures. During the year, 5.08 lakh coconut seedlings were distributed. 137 Cocoa demonstrations as intercrop in the coconut gardens and 95 manurial demonstrations were conducted. The Coconut and general nursery at Hulkote was started to raise nursery of different horticultural crops including coconut seedlings. During the year 15,625 coconut seedlings were raised and supplied to growers. Fruit plants, viz., Mango, Sapota, Guava, Citrus and Coconut were maintained at the Horticultural Farm-cum-Training Centre at Raghpur and Siddapur and 7,859 fruit plants were multiplied. 34 Kg of Vegetable seeds were produced and 14 candidates were trained during the year.

(iv) Spices Development Scheme.—High yielding/hybrid pepper cultivation is being encouraged. During the year 0.8 lakh cuttings were raised and distributed. 35 demonstrations on Pepper package of practices were conducted. 52,590 hybrid pepper cuttings and 13,795 clove and nutmeg seedlings were distributed through the two pepper progeny orchards.

(v) Cashew Development Scheme.—1.55 lakh quality seedlings were raised and distributed to the growers. Fertiliser and plant protection demonstrations were also conducted to boost the production.

(vi) Areca Development Scheme.—An improved variety 'Mangala' was being popularised. 0.6 lakh seedlings were distributed and 44 inter-crop demonstrations with Cocoa were conducted.

(vii) Cardamom Development Scheme.—During the year, 2.69 lakh quality seedlings were raised and distributed and 61 demonstrations were laid out. 0.5 lakh cardamom seedlings, free from Katte disease, were distributed.

Under the scheme for the development of Horticultural Arboratum—Vandarguppe, an area of 24 hectares was

planted with different varieties of fruit plants, coconut seedlings and other ornamental plants.. 5,685 plants have been propagated.

(viii) Viticulture.—A Vineyard of 0.4 hectare was being maintained under the scheme for Viticulture unit and 2,900 rooted grape cuttings were produced.

500 mango, 2,200 guava, 500 papaya and 500 curry leaf plants were propagated, 25 kgs bhendi, 4 kgs guava and 10 kgs tomato seeds were produced, in the Horticultural farm at Hanumanamatti.

(ix) Cocoa seed garden, Belthangadi.—During the year, the progeny orchard was maintained. An area of 179 hectares was covered and 1,44,453 seedlings were raised and 96,885 seedlings were distributed.

(x) Plant Protection.—Plant Protection measures were undertaken during the year. 1,552 soil and water samples were analysed.

(xi) Miscellaneous.—(a) The Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation scheme was initiated to assist the cultivators in their credit needs.

(b) The Drought Prone Area Programme was in operation in ten districts of the State. During the year, 12.00 lakhs planting materials were supplied and 19 dry orchards were maintained. Distribution of seedlings, pesticides, etc., undertaken under the scheme of Integrated Development of Western Ghats and Command Area Development Authority.

(c) Tribal sub-plan scheme was in operation in four districts. 156 workers were trained, 14 hectares of orchard were developed and planting materials were distributed.

(d) Under the scheme for welfare of SC/ST, horticultural training was imparted, planting materials, manures, pesticides and implements were supplied to SC/ST families.

(e) In order to ensure proper preservation, three cold storages at Bangalore, Hassan and Chikballapur were established.

(f) Three horticultural societies functioned during the year. Horticultural training was imparted to the sons of cultivators for a period of one year. 230 persons underwent the training during the year.

(g) Farm information and propaganda scheme was in operation. During the year, 2 booklets were published, 15 publicity materials were printed, 110 radio tips were given and 42 publications were issued to newspapers.

8.3 Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

8.3.01. The major objective of the department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services was to develop the livestock wealth through the adoption of scientific methods of breeding, feeding and health coverages. This objective was sought to be achieved through various schemes like development of cattle, fodder, poultry, dairy, sheep, piggery and animal health coverage.

8.3.02. The Director was the head of the department. He was assisted by four Regional Deputy Directors at the divisional levels and Assistant Directors at the district and taluk level. At the hobli/village level, Veterinary Assistant Surgeons/Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors were functioning wherever rural veterinary dispensaries/Veterinary Aid Centres/Artificial Insemination sub-centres were existing. In addition, there were Project Officers incharge of Intensive Cattle Development Projects, Officers incharge of Livestock Farms and Dairies.

8.3.03. Dr. M. Narayanaswamy functioned as Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, during the year under report.

8.3.04. The major activities/achievements of the department during the year were as follows :

Veterinary Service

(i) At the end of the year, there were 1,218 veterinary institutions consisting of 33 veterinary hospitals, 460 veternary dispensaries, 666 rural veterinary dispensaries and 59 veterinary aid centres. 57.27 lakh cases were treated in these veterinary institutions and 4.25 castrations were performed. Timely action was taken to protect the animals against several contagious diseases, like black-quarter, hemorrhagic septecimia, foot and mouth disease, anthrax, etc; 105.39 lakhs inoculations were done during the year.

(ii) Rinderpest Eradication Scheme continued to function. 22.81 lakh inoculations were done. 27 out-breaks registered affected 308 animals, of which, 135 animals died.

(iii) Sire Evaluation Cell functioned with the objective of compilation of records to measure the breeding efficiency and to laydown standard for bulls and breeds to be used in different areas. Milk recording was also takenup in randomly selected Artificial Insemination Centres.

(iv) The scheme of Integrated Development of Western Ghats Region was taken up in nine districts. This scheme envisaged establishment of artificial insemination units, pasture development in private holdings, supply of crossbred sires to farmers free of cost, subsidising the cost of feed or rearing female calves, etc.,

(v) Animal Husbandry schemes were takenup under Command Area Development Authority, Drought Prone Area Programme, Livestock production programme, Intensive Integrated Rural Development Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Tribal Sub-plan Schemes, etc.

Cattle Development

(vi) Seven livestock farms viz: (1) the Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta, (2) Combined Sheep and Cattle Farm, Kurikuppi, (3) District Livestock Farm, Koila (4) Cattle Breeding Station, Bankapur

(5) Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur (6) Buffaloe Breeding Station, Tegur and (7) Deoni Cattle Breeding Station, Karanja, functioned during the year with the objective of breeding pure, exotic and cross bred cattle.

(vii) Two Intensive Cattle Development Projects one at Bangalore and the other at Dharwad continued to function. Each Intensive Cattle Development Project had four artificial insemination regional laboratories and 100 artificial insemination units.

(viii) 31 Key Village centres also continued to function during the year. The progress achieved under these schemes during the year were as given below :

Name of the Project	*No. of artificial ineminationss done*	*No. of calves born*	*No. of castrations performed*	*No. of cases treated*	*Vaccination conducted*	*Calf rallies organised*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Intensive Cattle Development Project, Bangalore.	76,928	21,008	4,990	95,929	2,59,644	—
2. Intensive Cattle Development Project' Dharwad.	20,831	3,714	4,735	64,030	1,09,289	4
3. Key Village Scheme	93,187	20,413	42,772	—	6,34,803	—

Four Semen Banks and 32 Bull Centres functioned during the year.

Dairy Development

(ix) The Government Dairies and the Rural Dairy Centres in the State offered assured marketing facilities for the milk produced by the producers in rural areas and clean and wholesome milk to the consumers in urban areas. Five Government Dairies, six Rural Dairy Centres, 33 Chilling Units and 2 Dairy Extension Centres functioned during the year.

Sheep Development

(x) The State had the fourth largest sheep population for any State in the country. Six sheep breeding farms were functioning in the State, Viz.,: (1) Large Scale Sheep Breeding Farm, Challakere (2) Sheep Breeding Farm, Dhangur (3) Sheep Breeding Farm, Suttatti (4) Sheep Breeding Farm, Guttal (5) Sheep Breeding Farm, Anagawadi and (6) Combined Sheep and cattle farm, Kurikuppi. Ten Sheep Breeders' Associations were engaged in providing health coverage and marketing facilities of sheep products produced by the flock owners.

Poultry Development

(xi) Karnataka State held an unique position in the sphere of poultry development also. The State had one State poultry farm, 11 regional poultry farms, 11 poultry extension centres, 2 poultry units and 5 intensive poultry development projects. The strength of layers maintained, eggs produced and chicks hatched during the year were as follows.

(*No*)

Farm	*Layers maintained*	*Eggs produced*	*Chicks hatched*
1. State Poultry Farm, Hessaraghatta ..	4,160	11,41,182	2,33,415
2. Regional Poultry Farms ..	6,980	15,26,648	1,88,071
3. Poultry Extension Centres ..	607	5,508	..

(xii) The department continued to pursue its activities under Applied Nutrition Programme covering all the taluks for stepping up production at village poultry units.

Piggery Development

(xiii) There were two pig breeding stations, one at Hessaraghatta and another at Kudige. The improved breed pigs were distributed to the weaker sections of the com-

munity in general and small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in particular, in order to improve their economic conditions.

8.4. Red Dane Project

8.4.01. The Red Dane Project was started in collaboration with the Government of Denmark in order to augment the milk production in the State. The main objectives were (i) upgrading local cattle by supplying semen from pedigree bulls and distribution of purebred exotic bulls produced in the government farms, (2) demonstration of modern methods of dairy farming with high yielding exotic animals, (3) training of farmers, village level workers, veterinarians, etc. in improved methods of dairying, fodder production, etc., and (4) extension work in selected village.

8.4.02. The Project headquarters was located at Hesaraghatta near Bangalore City. It had three sub-stations at Munirabad, Kudlige and Dharwad. Dr. M. Narayanaswamy was the Director of the project upto 26th June 1979, Dr. V. D. Puranik from 27th June 1979 to 31st October 1979 and Dr. V. S. Joshi from 1st November 1979 to end of the year.

8.4.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the different wings of the department during the year were as shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*
Red Dane Project, Hessaraghatta ..	19.26	13.67	4.30
Fodder Development Scheme ..	1.00	0.32	..
Crossbred Heifer Project, Hessaraghatta	5.27	3.65	0.83
Progeny Testing Scheme, Hesaraghatta ..	1.20	0.93	..
Red Dane Project Sub-station, Munirabad	8.87	6.37	1.85
Red Dane Project Sub-station, Kudige ..	8.08	4.61	2.84
Red Dane Project Sub-station, Dharwad	5.55	4.52	2.69
Total ..	49.23	34.07	12.51

8.4.04. The major achievements of the department during the year are summarised below :

Programme	Unit	Station/Substation at			
		Hesaraghatta	Dharwad	Kudige	Munirabad
1. **Farms :—**					
(*a*) No. of animals	Nos.	365	214	200	225
(*b*) Animals in milk	Nos.	107	N.A.	N.A.	51
(*c*) Milk produced	Kgs.	2,60,267	1,63,610	1,13,191	1,11,811
(*d*) Normal Calvings	Nos.	106	73	60	57
(*e*) Male calves	Nos.	49	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2. (*a*) Semen Supplied	No. of doses	64,690	7,580	25,470	47,962
(*b*) Inseminations	No.	N.A.	N.A.	1,126	1,444
3. Breeding bulls sold	No.	30	5	18	13
4. Fodder produced	Tonnes	1,297	1,032	1,136	1,130
5. Farmers' training and extension :—					
(*a*) Four weeks' course	No.	154	..	..	..
(*b*) Ten days' course (DPAP, SFDA, IRDP)	No.	532	108	..	79
(*c*) Evening classes	No.	59	..	25	..
(*d*) Film shows	No.	13	3	45	4
(*e*) Calf rallies	No.	3	..	4	6
6. Root slips supplied	'000s	422	1.5	320	56

N.A.—Not Available

8.4.05. A model cross-bred heifer project was started at Hessaraghatta in order to produce cross bred heifers and to supply the same to weaker sections of society, at nominal cost. The herd strength during the year was 413. 139 calves were born, 45 pregnant heifers were ready for distribution. 40 cross-bred bull calves were sold.

8.4.06. Extension work was carried out in selected villages. 1791 cows were under milk recording.

8.4.07. During the year, the cases treated numbered 18,095, castrations done 2,064 and vaccinations done 32,018.

8.4.08. In addition, the progeny testing scheme also continued during the year. The objective of the schemes was to test the bulls produced on the farm regarding their capacity to inherit their qualities to their daughters. During the year under report, 7 bulls were under test. 7,096 inseminations were done using the semen of these bulls and 1,555 calves were born.

8.5. Fisheries

8.5.01. The Department of Fisheries was responsible for development and exploitation of marine and inland fisheries resources of the State through education, research, training through and extension programmes with adequate infrastrucural facilities.

8.5.02. The department had its headquarters at Bangalore. It had seven Zonal offices each headed by a Deputy Director of Fisheries. At the head office, the Director was assisted by a Joint Director of Fisheries, Deputy Director of Fisheries, Assistant Directors of Fisheries and other officers. During the year under report, Shri M. Jayaraj functioned as Director of Fisheries.

8.5.03. The staff position of the departments and representation of SC/ST are furnished below:

Category	*Staff in position*	*S.C.*	*S.T.*
Class I ..	30	3	..
Class II ..	31	1	..
Class III ..	568	63	6
Class IV ..	760	80	17
Total ..	1,389	147	23

8.5.04. The expenditure and revenue receipts of the department during the year are furnished below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Expenditure	*Revenue receipts*
Non-plan	138.77	N.A.
State-plan	92.89	N.A.
Centrally sponsored scheme ..	109.08	N.A.
Total	340.74	58.27

N.A.—Not vailable

8.5.05. The State had 300 Kms rich coastal area. During the year, about 8000 sq. kms. of sea area was exploited.

The total marine fish catch during the year was 1,91,026 tonnes. The disposition of marine fish catch was as follows. (i) Fresh fish marketed 86,140 tonnes, (ii) cured 68,825 tonnes (iii) frozen 7,135 tonnes, (iv) canned 364 tonnes, (v) reduction 24,620 tonnes and (vi) manure 3,941 tonnes. 4,436 tonnes of marine fish and fish products were exported during the year, earning a foreign exchange of Rs. 17.42 crores.

8.5.06. The State had about 4 lakh hectares of inland water spread. The inland fish production during the year was 40,097 tonnes.

8.5.07. The total number of mechanised boats commissioned so far was 1,784. Out of these, about 1,400 boats were actually operated during the year. The total strength of purse-seiners during the year was 230. In order to alleviate the fear of traditional fishermen towards mechanisation and help them to take to mechanical purse-seining, the department sanctioned financial assistance in the form of subsidy on marine disesel engine and purse-seine nets to 15 Rampani units. The total number of units assisted so far was 64. Loan-**cum**-subsidy in 2 : 1 ratio to the marine fishmen for the purchase of fishing requisities like nylon yarn floats, sinkers, etc. was given. Two Fishermen Co-operative Societies were sanctioned loan of Rs. 26,000 during the year. 10 kerosene operated out board engines imported from Japan were distributed to 10 fishermen engaged in traditional fishing.

8.5.08. For demonstrations of economic viability of brackish water fish and prawn culture along the Karnataka coast, 16 hectares of Government land was taken over at Kanasagiri. Experimental prawn farming taken up in 6 hectares of private paddy fields in Karwar taluk yielded encouraging results. The mariculture unit at Karwar provided the necessary technical know-how on fish and prawn culture. Five private parties tookup prawn culture by adopting selective stocking method during the year.

8.5.09. An amount of Rs. 42.12 lakhs was sanctioned by Government of India to the Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation. The State Government also sanctioned

Rs. 2.00 lakhs towards share capital contribution. The Corporation also took up introduction of purse-seiners and setting up of fish meal and oil extraction project. The Corporation advanced loan to 15 Rampani units at the rate of Rs. 30,000 per unit.

8.5.10. The fish farm area was stepped up to 36.5 hectares during the year. The fish seeds produced in the farms were reared to fry and fingerlings stages and transported to various places for stocking in suitable watersheets The fish seed production from State fish farms amounted to 10.88 crores during the year.

8.5.11. The scheme of development of fisheries in Bhadra reservoir continued during the year. The proposals for development of reservoir fisheries in Rakskop and Linganamakki and Thonnur tanks were under the consideration of the State Government.

8.5.12. Under the scheme of ' small water area development ', 25 village panchayats were sanctioned financial assistance at Rs. 1000 per minor tank during the year making the tank fit for fish culture by renovation, erection of sluices deweeding, etc. So far 350 local bodies had availed the assistance.

In order to facilitate processing, preservation and marketing of fish, financial assistance in the form of loan-cum-subsidy was provided to local bodies and fisheries co-operatives. During the year an amount of Rs. 2.58 lakhs was given to 8 local bodies to construct fish markets. There were 84 ice plants and 33 cold storage during the year.

8.5.13. The Research unit at Bhadra was sanctioned during the year.

8.5.14. 145. Inland fishery youths were trained in advanced method of fishing, fabrication of gears, etc. at Inland Training Centres in K.R. Sagar, Bethamangala and H.B. Halli. 9 fishermen were trained in marine fisheries at Honnavar and 11 candidates were deputed to cochin to undergo training. 109 inland and 25 marine tribal candidates were trained and supplied with fishery requisites at

Rs. 1,200 per units in case of inland fishermen and Rs. 6,000 per unit in case of marine fishermen.

8.5.15. There were 184 Fishermen's Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 34,280. An amount of Rs. 126.44 lakhs was sanctioned as loan to these societies.

8.5.16. Starting of an Indo-Danish Project viz., Integrated Community Development Fisheries project' was under the active consideration of the Central Government. For quick transportation of fish, fishery link roads were laid out. During the year, 4 fishery roads were constructed and 2 were under progress.

8.5.17. The total loss from the fire accident which took place at malpe during the year was assessed at Rs. 2.22 crores. 19 purse-seine boats and 59 mechanised fishing boats were replaced. A sum of Rs. 19.94 lakhs from the Prime Minister's and Chief Minister's Relief Funds and Rs. 13.00 lakhs from the Department of Fisheries were disbursed as relief to victims.

8.5.18. The work of the specially designed two storeyed acquarium building at Cubbon Park was under progress. The acquarium at Lalbagh continued to attract large number of visitors. During the year, 3 lakh persons visited the acquarium contributing a revenue of Rs. 69,196.

8.5.19. The construction of all weather fishing harbour at Malpe and fishing harbour at Honnavar was under progress. The river training work including construction of jetti at Kini in Uttara Kannada district was completed.

8.5.20. The Fish Farmers Development Agency continued to function during the year and 219.5 hectares of water spread area was brought under fish culture by stocking 2.12 lakh fish seeds. 25 candidates were trained in inland fisheries and 6.74 lakhs of fish seed was produced at K. R. Sagar fish farm.

8.5.21. During the year, three trucks were received free of cost from the UNICEF in order to transport fish seed within and outside the divisions.

CHAPTER—9

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE FOOD AND FOREST SECRETARIAT

9.1. Food and Civil Supplies

9.1.01. The Department of Food and Civil Supplies was responsible for ensuring regular and adequate supplies of food grains and other essential commodities at reasonable prices. These objectives were sought to be achieved through the system of levy, procurement of food grains and other essential commodities, arranging for their distribution/sales through fair price shops and prevention of stock piling/hoarding through enforcement of the concerned enactments. During the year under report, the department was incharge of thirty enactments and regulations.

9.1.02. The department was headed by the Director with headquarters at Bangalore. He was assisted by two Joint Directors, one Chief Accounts Officer and a few other officers at the headquarters. At the district level, the Deputy Commissioners assisted by Food Assistants continued to execute the policies of the department. The Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Limited; continued to be the agent of state government both for procurement and storage of food grains throughout the state. At the taluk level, the Taluk Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees continued to function as sub-agents for all practical purposes. Shri V. K. Gore functioned as Director till 27th August 1979 and thereafter Shri A. Ravindra functioned as Director during the rest of the year.

9.1.03. During the period under report, rainfed and well irrigated lands were exempted from the liability of payment of levy. Besides, government had to embark upon the price support operation scheme for paddy, jowar and ragi in order to help the genuine growers against the falling prices of agricultural commodities. Also, certain inferior varieties of paddy, like kare-kagga, kemputhota, sortadidiga and mullubhatta were exempted from the liability of payment of levy. As against a target of 2.00 lakhs tonnes only 0.54 lakh tonnes of levy paddy were

procured. Under the price support operation scheme 9000 tonnes of paddy and 300 tonnes of ragi were procured.

9.1.04. The procurement prices (both for levy and price supporting scheme) were identical and as follows :

			Per quintal
(1) Paddy	..	(*a*) Coarse ..	Rs. 95
		(*b*) Medium ..	Rs. 99
		(*c*) Fine ..	Rs. 103
(2) Jowar	..		Rs. 95
(3) Ragi	..		Rs. 95

In addition to the above prices, the growers were also allowed transportation charges of Rs. 6 per quintal for the grains delivered at the storage point and Rs. 5.25 per quintal for the grains delivered at the purchase point.

9.1.05. Informal rationing was in operation in Bangalore City and there were 850 fair price depots, of which 159 co-operative societies and 25 retail points were run by Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation.

9.1.06. Apart from Bangalore City, informal rationing was continued in 30 other cities/towns, during the year under report. Rice, wheat, ragi, jowar and sugar were continued to be issued through the fair price shops functioning all over the state. Sugar, which was decontrolled from 17th August 1978, again as per the decision of the Central Government, was partially controlled from 17th December 1979 and thus the supply of Sugar to card holders started from January 1980 through fair price depots in all the Informal Rationing Areas of the State.

9.1.07. The monthly allotment of food grains and sugar and their off-take during the year under report, were as shown below :

(i) Rice.—Allotment varied from 35,700 tonnes (April 1979) to 17,950 tonnes (January 1980) against which the off take varied from 4,377 tonnes (April 1979) to 9,548 tonnes (January 1980).

(ii) Wheat.—Allotment remained uniform throughout the year at 10,000 tonnes per month except April 1979 when allotment was nil against which the off-take ranged from 949 tonnes (May 1979) to 1,658 tonnes (January 1980).

(iii) Jowar.—Allotment varied from 3,650 tonnes (September 1979) to 660 tonnes (January 1980), against which the off take varied from 1,561 tonnes (September 1979) to 327 tonnes (January 1980)

(iv) Ragi.—Allotment varied from 4,250 tonnes (September 1979) to 3,500 tonnes (January 1980) against which the off take varied from 1,032 tonnes (September 1979) to 1,589 tonnes (January 1980).

(v) Sugar.—Allotment was made only during January 1980, as it was decontrolled earlier and partial control was restored in December 1979. The allotment for January 1980 was 14,218 tonnes as against the off take of the entire 14,218 tonnes.

9.1.08. Through out the year under report, the supply position of wheat was comfortable with the result, the wheat and wheat products were freely available in the open market. There were 29 Roller flour mills in the state, with a total crushing capacity of 36,014 metric tonnes per month. In view of improved position of wheat, the ban on the grant of fresh licenses for starting roller flour mills was lifted by Government of India durng the year and guide lines were issued to the State Government to grant licenses to establish roller flour mills with a capacity of 30 tonnes per day or 750 tonnes per month.

9.1.09. The Civil Supplies Wing of the department continued to keep vigil over proper supply, distribution and price situation in respect of essential commodities, like Kerosene oil, Controlled cloth, Pulses, edible oil seeds, tyres and tubes Lekhak exercise books, etc.

(i) Kerosene.—The monthly allotment of Kerosene to the state government by government of India ranged from 15,500 to 19,800 metric tonnes and the same was inadequate. Based on the requirement of the state, the Central Govern-

ment was moved to increase the allocation to the extent of 22,000 metric tonnes.

(ii) Textiles.—The monthly allotment of controlled cloth to the State Government by Government of India was 1,189 standard bales and the distribution was made through 137 wholesale dealers apart from the 24 National Textile Corporation show rooms.

(iii) Pulses, edible oil seeds, etc.—With a view to prevent hoarding and to maintain price line over these essential commodities, the State Government issued the following licensing orders.

(a) The Karnataka Pulses Dealers Licensing order, 1977.

(b) The Karnataka Edible Oil Seeds Dealers' Licensing Order 1977 and

(c) The Karnataka Edible Oil Dealers' Licensing order, 1977.

Owing to the implementation of these orders, the prices of pulses, edible oil seeds and edible oils showed downward trend during the year under report.

(iv) Automobile tyres and tubes.—Dealers in automobile tyres and tubes in Karnataka were to obtain the licences from the competent authority under the Karnataka Automobile Tyres and Tubes (Control) Order, 1971. There was sufficient stock of tyres and tubes with the dealers during the year under report.

(v) Lekhak exercise books.—With a view to check the resale and other malpractices in the sale of Lekhak exercise books, government promulgated the order "The Karnataka Lakhak Exercise Books" (Prohibition of unauthorised sale) order, 1978. With the result, the Lekhak exercise books were available in plenty at the fixed prices.

9.1.09. On the whole, during the year under report, foodgrains wheat and wheat products, sugar and essential commodities like Kerosene, tyres and tubes and Lekhak exercise books were freely available in the open market at reasonable prices and no scarcity was noticed.

9.2. Forest

9.2.01. The main objectives of the department of Forest were to:

(i) protect the existing flora and fauna,

(ii) develop the forest areas and also to rehabilitate the depleted forests by way of re-afforestation and

(iii) exploit the forest resources systematically.

9.2.02. The department was broadly divided into two wings, viz., General Wing and Development Wing, each headed by a Chief Conservator of Forests.

9.2.03. The administrative setup of the General and Development Wing was as follows:

(1) General Wing.—The Chief Conservator of Forests (General) with his headquarters at Bangalore, was assisted by one Conservator of Forests, two Deputy Conservators of Forests. One Financial Assstant, one Assistant Director (Statistics) and one Administrative Assistant, etc. Under this wing, there were seven territorial Circles at Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Kanara, Kodagu, Mysore and Shimoga, each headed by one Conservator of Forests, thirty two territorial divisions each headed by a Deputy Conservator of Forests and each territorial division consisted of four to six territorial range each headed by an Assistant Conservator of Forests. In addition, there was one extraction circle by name **'Varahi Extraction Circle'** with headquarters at Shimoga having two divisions, viz., Utilisation Division, Shimoga and Extraction Division, Thirthahalli.

(2) Development Wing.—The Chief Conservator of Forests (development) with headquarters at Bangalore was assisted by one Technical Assistant and a gazetted manager with other supporting staff. Under this wing, there were five functional circles, viz. Working plan and development circle, Bangalore, Wild life preservation circle Bangalore Rubber plantation circle, Mangalore, Forest Research and Utilisation Circle, Bangalore and Tiger Project, Mysore each headed by a Conservator of Forests.

9.2.04. Shri R. R. Parvathikar functioned as Chief Conservator of Forests (General) and Shri S. R. Bhagwat functioned as Chief Conservator of Forests (Development), during the year under report.

9.2.05. The revenue receipts and the expenditure of the department under different heads for the year under report were as follows :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	*Head of Account*	*Receipts*	*Expenditure*
1.	113 Forests	3,355.32	..
2.	313 Forests	..	1,742.94
3.	513 Capital outlay	..	109.79
4.	095 Zoological gardens	0.24	..
5.	295 Zoological gardens	..	..
6.	Forest Development Tax	169.21	..
	All	3,524.77	1,852.73

9.2.06. The revenue realised, during the previous year, was Rs. 3244.96 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1572.38 lakhs. Thus, there is an increase of about three crores of rupees both in receipts and expenditure, when compared to the previous year.

9.2.07. At the beginning of the year, the forest area of the State was 36,053 square kms. and the same was altered to 37,866 kms. at the close of the year. The increase of 1,813 square kilo metres was due to inclusion of lands transferred to the control of forest department, mainly in Bellary circle.

9.2.08. The total forest area was classified, according to leagal status as follows :

	Square Kms.
1. Reserved forest ..	27,440
2. Protected forest ..	4,817
3. Unclassified forest ..	5,175
4. Village forest	126
5. Private forest ..	308
Total ..	37,866

9.2.09. Out of 37,866 square kilometres of forest area, 33,738 sq.kms was in charge of the Forest department.

Of the 33,738 sq.kms of forest area under the charge of the department, working plans covered only an extent of 9.295 square kms. For the remaining areas, working plans were either under preparation/revision/approval. Those working plans were implemented by maintaining regular control journals and plantation registeres in all the divisions.

9.2.10. The forests were protected by taking all precautionary measures by employing regular watch and ward staff and also staff on daily wages. Necessary protection was also given to prevent fire, cattle, wild animals and smugglers in destroying the forest wealth. Inspite of all these measures there were a total of 51,612 cases of forest offences including 13,379 detected and booked during the year. Of this 13,687 were disposed off leaving a balance of 37,925 as at close of the year.

9.2.11. Extraction of timber, fuel, soft wood, etc., was done both departmentally and by private agencies. However, efforts were made to get the timber extracted as far as possible, through the departmental agency rather than by private agency.

9.2.12. The total output of major forest products extracted by all agencies, during the year was 24.21 lakh cubic metres, the breakup of which is as follows:

Sl. No.	*Products extracted*	*Unit*	*Quantity*
1.	Rose wood	m3r	12,596
2.	Teak wood	do	1,08,765
3.	Sawn timber	do	9,012
4.	Other kinds of timber	do	2,77,984
5.	Pulp wood	do	5,58,966
6.	Match wood	do	15,261
7.	Timber in round poles	do	95,369
8.	Plywood	do	1,04,809
9.	Fire wood including wood used for charcoal ..	do	12,38,062
	Total wood in cubic metres ..		24,20,824

9.2.13. In addition to the above, minor forest products like, ivory (602 kgs), rough sandal wood (924 tonnes), eucalyptus oil (11,109 kgs) and essential oils (45,800 kgs) were extracted. The total quantity of sandal wood supplied to the Sandal wood Oil factories and other consumers was 1,121 tonnes taking same quantity from the previous year's balance/stock.

9.2.14. With a view to conserve and develop forest resources in the state, a number of developmental programmes, like rehabilitation of degraded forests, raising of economic plantations, improvement of logging operations, development of communications and buildings, development of minor forest produces, raising of canal side plantations, cashew development and farm forestry, were taken up during the year under report. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 610.12 lakhs was provided under the plan schemes and the entire amount was spent.

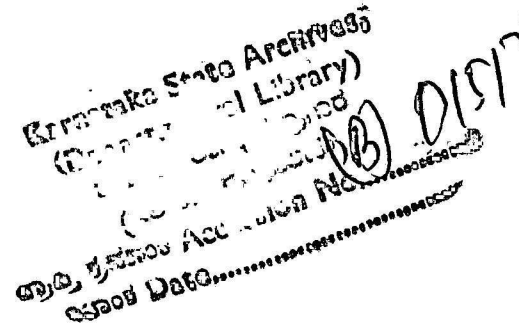
9.2.15. A number of research programmes were taken up by the Forest Research Utilisation Circle, Bangalore. During the year, individual species ledger was supplemented with the additional information and classified alphabetically. New species ledger files were opened for eight new species. A number of publications was translated into Kannada and issued. Among them "Vanapalakara Kaipidi" and "Karnataka Forest Manual" were important and they were for the beneft of the Forestors and Forest Guards. Similarly, monthly and Quarterly Bulletins were continued to be published by the department.

9.2.16. The officers and staff of the department were involved both in the Vanamahotsava and Wild Life Preservation activities. The annual census of wild animals was conducted during October 1979. Accordingly, the number of elephants and tigers available were 1,195 and 39 respectively. **"Bandipur Tiger"** project is one of the nine **"Tiger Reserves"** specially established under **"Project Tiger"** in 1973, which covered an area of 690 sq.kms. During the year 20,000 Indians and 1057 Foreigners visited the National Part at Bandipur and an amount of Rs. 2,08,040 was realised as revenue.

9.2.17. In all, the department had maintained 23 Parks/ Sanctuaries, etc., during the year and the proposal to establish a Crocodile Breeding Centre in Banneraghatta National Park was under consideration of the government based on the project report prepared by Dr. H. B. Bustard, an international expert on Crocodiles.

CHAPTER—10

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION SECRETARIAT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10.1. Co-operation

10.1.01. The main functions of the Department of Co-operation extended to the following:

(i) registration of co-operative societies, (ii) inspection and regulation of the working of societies, (iii) enquiry into the working of the co-operative societies, (iv) arbitration of disputes, (x) execution of awards and decrees, (vi) liquidation proceedings and (vii) administering governmental assistance to co-operative institutions.

10.1.02. The Department was headed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. At the headquarters he was assisted by 2 Additional Registrars of Co-operative Societies, 3 Joint Registrars of Co-operative Societies, one Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, one Assistant Executive Engineer, one Director of Research and Evaluation Cell, one Deputy Director of Statistics, one Statistician, 14 Headquarters Assistants and other supporting staff. The Enquiry and Inspection Cell was headed by one Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who was assisted by three Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies and other non-gazetted staff to look after enquiry and inspection work.

At the field level there were 4 Joint Registrars, one for each division, 20 Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies, two for Bangalore district and one each for the remaining 18 districts and 49 sub-divisional Offices, each in charge of one Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The staff position of the department as on 31st March 1980 was follows:

Rank	*Sanctioned strength*	*Staff in position*				*Total*	*Vacant posts*
		Post Graduates	*Graduates*	*Under Graduates*	*Below under Graduates*		
Gazetted	366	20	343	1	..	364	2
Non-Gazetted	2918	91	898	544	971	2504	414

10.1.03. Shri H. Nagaraja Setty functioned as Registrar of Co-operative Societies upto 22nd February 1980 and thereafter Sri C. Gopala Reddy held the post during the remaining part of the year.

10.1.04. The budget allotment was Rs. 2206.86 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 2153.90 lakhs, as detailed below:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

	Budget allotment	*Expenditure*
State Plan schemes	750.00	748.42
Agricultural Finance Institutions	200.00	90.65
Centrally sponsored schemes	137.00	55.77
Central sector & N.C.D.C. schemes	437.53	354.60
Non-plan schemes	682.33	904.46
Total ..	2206.80	2153.90

10.1.05. The Government had advanced an amount of Rs. 27.58 crores as loans and extended a subsidy of Rs. 17.89 crores as at the end of January 1980.

10.1.06. Financial assistance extended to the co-operatives during the year was:

	Rs. crores
(i) government share capital ..	0.34
(ii) debenture contribution	0.77
(iii) loans to co-operatives	0.32
(iv) subsidy and grants	0.18
	1.61

10.1.07. Government also stood guarantee to Co-operative institutions like sugar factories, co-operative spinning mills, etc. The guarantee given by the government as at the end of March 1980 was to the tune of Rs. 181.59 crores.

10.1.08. The major sources of revenue, of the department were: fee from arbitrations of the disputes, execution of the decrees, license fee and renewal of licences. The total revenue realised during the year was Rs. 145.57 lakhs.

10.1.09. The following were the major achievements of the department during the year.

(1) Agricultural Credit.—Credit was provided through a three tier system, i.e., Apex Bank at the state level, D.C.C. Banks at the district level and Primary Societies at the village level. The Reserve Bank of India would sanction credit limits at concessional rates of interest to the Apex Bank which would in turn extend, credit facilities to the D.C.C. Banks. During the year 1979-80, the D.C.C. Banks had advanced short-term and medium-term loans to an extent of Rs. 5380.24 lakhs in the state. The commercial banks continued to play an important role in providing agricultural credit.

(2) Long-Term Loans.—Long-term loans for development of agriculture was provided to the farmers by the Karnataka State Co-operative Land Development Bank through its 177 Primary Land Development Banks, situated in 175 taluks of the state. The loans issued for different purposes during 1979-80 amounted to Rs. 8.83 crores.

(3) Dairy Co-operatives.—The main objective of the dairy co-operative societies was to arrange for the marketing of milk produced by the members and to provide technical service and inputs and other incentives for dairy and cattle management. A sum of Rs. 23.33 lakhs was sanctioned and released by the State Government under central sector scheme of N.C.D.C.

(4) Co-operative Marketing.—In Karnataka, Co-operative Marketing was of "two tier" in general, with primary marketing society at taluk level and the Marketing Fede-

ration at the state level. Out of 242 marketing societies, 175 were primary marketing societies and the remaining 67 societies were other types of societies. The budget allotment under the plan scheme was Rs. 138.00 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 61.85 lakhs under non-plan, budget allotment was Rs. 2.00 crores whereas expenditure amounted to Rs. 4.00 crores.

(5) Co-operative Processing Societies.—There were two types of processing societies, viz., (a) societies having only processing activity and (b) societies having both processing and marketing activities. Out of the total 255 processing societies, 128 were of category (a) and the remaining 127 were category (b). The different types of processing societies were : oil mills, cotton ginning, rice mills, sugar factories, etc. During 1979-80, a provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs towards share capital and Rs. 80.00 lakhs towards loan was made Of these, Rs. 6.82 lakhs towards share capital and Rs. 44.94 lakhs towards loans were actually released during the year. An amount of Rs. 16.15 lakhs was released towards share capital, managerial subsidy and equipment grants to vegetable and fruit grower's co-operative societies. .

(6) Co-operative storages.—These co-operatives were being assisted for construction of godowns for storage of their agricultural commodities, agricultural inputs, fertilizers, etc., under N.C.D.C. Scheme. During 1979-80, 207 rural and 25 marketing godowns were sanctioned a loan of Rs. 173.45 lakhs from the N.C.D.C. The State Government released the first instalment of loan and subsidy of Rs. 86.72 lakhs and second instalment of loan and subsidy of Rs. Rs. 22.28 lakhs. An additional loan of Rs. 13.40 lakhs was also released to 74 incomplete rural godowns.

(7) Farming Co-operatives.—There were 597 co-operative farming societies in the state with a membership of 20,334 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 30.00 lakhs. The total area under command was 54,996 hectares, of which, 34,982 hectares were under irrigration. There were 367 irrigation wells with 210 I.P. sets.

(8) Consumer Co-operatives.—Financial assistance extended to the consumer societies during the year under report is as follows:

Under	*Budget (Rs. lakh)*	*Expenditure (Rs. lakh)*	*No. of units assisted*
1. State Plan Schemes	27.00	16.99	32
2. Centrally Sponsored schemes ..	27.00	5.96	2
3. NCDC sponsored schemes ..	98.95	51.36	29
4. Central Sector schemes	25.00	37.95	736

(9) Co-operative Sugar Factories.—Out of 28 sugar factories in the State, 18 were in the co-operative sector and the remaining 10 were under private/joint and public sectors. The following financial assistance was sanctioned to some of the newly started co-operative sugar factories, during 1979-80.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Co-operative Sugar Factory*	*State Plan*	*Non-Plan*	*Remarks*
1.	Ghataprabha SSK Ltd., Gokak ..	55.27	47.13	Share Capital
2.	Hemavathy SSK Ltd., Hassan ..	19.50	100.00	Loan
3.	Karnataka SSK Ltd., Haveri ..	30.70	100.00	Loan
4.	Malaprabha CSF Ltd., M.K. Hubli	123.08	47.13	Share Capital
5.	Karnataka State Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., Bangalore.	64.28	..	Subsidy
	Total ..	292.83	294.26	

(10) Housing.—The credit channelising agencies were (i) Primary House Building Co-operative Societies (ii) Taluk Level House Building Co-operative Societies for SC & ST and other weaker sections. The financiers were L.I.C. of India, State Bank of India, Commercial Banks, Housing and Urban Development Corporation, New Delhi, Karnataka State Co-operative Housing Federation Ltd., Bangalore and Karnataka State Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Co-

operative Housing Corporation, Bangalore. The state government borrowed loan of Rs. 350.00 lakhs from the L.I.C., for providing financial assistance to the Karnataka State Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Co-operative Housing Corporation Ltd., Bangalore, of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs constituted share capital and Rs. 340.00 lakhs loan.

(11) Lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies Scheme.— There were 120 Lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies with a total paid up share capital of Rs. 27.34 lakhs.

(12) Miscellaneous.—There were 205 labour co-operative societies with a total membership of 1976 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 6.24 lakhs. Government had so far sanctioned Rs. 15.00 lakhs as financial assistance. To eliminate the private forest contractors, the forest labour co-operatives were organised with a total membership of 5,695 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 2.50 lakhs. These societies earned a net profit of Rs. 2.12 lakhs, during the year.

(13) Enquiry and Inspection Cell.—This cell detected misappropriations in co-operative institutions, to the tune of Rs. 47.29 lakhs during the year.

10.2. Co-operative Audit

10.2.01. With a view to ensure independent and objective auditing of the co-operative institutions, the Department of Co-operative Audit was created in August 1977 by bifurcating the audit functions of the Department of Co-operation.

10.2.02. The Chief Auditor was the head of the department with headquarters at Bangalore. He was assisted by the Deputy Chief Auditors, the Assistant Chief Auditors and other supporting staff. Shri B. K. Patil, Additional Registrar of Co-operative Societies functioned as Chief Auditor upto 2nd May 1979 and thereafter Shri V. Devidas Acharya functioned as Chief Auditor till the end of the year.

10.2.03. As at the end of the year 21,069 societies were functioning in the state, of which, 13,207 were working societies, 3,900 were defunct societies and 3,968 societies were under liquidation. Out of 21,069 societies 12,268 were audited during the year leaving a balance of 8,801 societies as at the end of the year.

10.2.04. The progress of audit in respect of Key Co-**operative Institutions** in the state as on 31st March 1980 is given below :

Sl. No.	*Type of institution*	*No. of Institutions*		*Percentage*
		to be audited	*audited during the year*	
1.	State Level Institutions	13	7	53.84
2.	District Central Co-operative Banks ..	19	19	100.00
3.	Banks coming under the Banking Registration Act.	198	196	99.00
4.	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies ..	6,689	4,633	69.00
5.	Taluk Agricultural Producers' Co-operative Marketing Societies.	176	154	68.00
6.	Processing Societies	62	40	65.00
7.	Primary Land Development Banks ..	177	159	89.08
8.	District Central Co-operative Wholesale Stores.	26	18	61.00
9.	Sugar Factories	19	8	42.00
10.	Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies coming under the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation.	865	834	97.85

10.2.05. The demand, collection and balance of audit fee for the year under report, as compared to the previous year, were as follows :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Year	*Total demand*	*Collections*	*Balance*	*Percentage*
1978-79 ..	82.36	45.28	37.08	54.98
1979-80 ..	86.25	49.07	37.18	55.89

10.3. Directorate of Sugar

10.3.01. The Directorate of Sugar was responsible for promoting the growth and development of sugar industry, particularly, in the co-operative sector. It was only an headquarters organisation located at Bangalore with a small complement of staff. The Director and Additional Registrar was the head of the Department.

10.3.02. During the year the Karnataka State Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factory, Bangalore was assisted, by Government by way of subsidy to the tune of Rs. 64.28 lakhs. In addition, two co-operative sugar factories, viz. the Ghataprabha SSK Ltd., Gokak and the Malaprabha CSF Ltd., M. K. Hubli were assisted by Government by way of share capital contribution to the tune of Rs. 94.25 lakhs. Also three other co-operative sugar factories were assisted by Government by way of loan contribution to the tune of Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

10.3.03. The details of financial assistance given to various co-operative sugar factories, by government during the year under report, were as follows :

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of the Factory and its location	*State Plan*	*Non-Plan (Central sector Scheme)*
1. Ghataprabha Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Limited, Gokak.	55.27	47.13 Share Capital
2. Hemavathi Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Limited, Hassan.	19.50	100.00 loan
3. Karnataka Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Limited, Haveri.	30.70	100.00 loan
4. Malaprabha Co-operative Sugar Factory Limited, M.K. Hubli.	123.08	47.13 Share.. Capital
5. Karnataka State Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factory Limited, Bangalore.	64.28	.. Subsidy.
Total ..	292.83	294.26

10.3.04. There were 28 sugar factories in the state, of which, 18 were in the co-operative sector and 10 were

under private/joint/public sector. Out of 18 sugar factories in the co-operative sector, only eleven were commissioned. During the year, two factories, namely ; Shree Sreerama Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Limited, Chunchana Katte and Ghataprabha Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane, Limited, Gokak, had started their trial crushing.

10.3.05. During the year under report three factories had increased their crushing capacity. Their details are as follows :

Factory	*Crushing Capacity(TCD) increased*	
	From	*To*
1. The Mysore Sugar Co., Mandya	3,500	5,000
2. The Thungabhadra Sugars Ltd., Shimoga.	2,000	2,500
3. The Hiranyakeshi Sahakari Sakkare Karhkane.	2,500	3,500

The Malaprabha Co-operative Sugar Factory had placed orders for supply of plant and machinery, for implementation of its expansion programme, to increase its crushing capacity to 3500 T.C.D.

10.3.06. During the previous year, 21 sugar factories crushed a total of 49.92 lakh tonnes of cane and produced 5.05 lakh tonnes of sugar, with an average sugar recovery of 10.11 per cent, whereas during the year under report, these factories had crushed 24.84 lakh tonnes of cane and produced 2.54 lakh tonnes of sugar, with an average sugar recovery of 10.21 per cent.

10.3.07. The Government of India announced the minimum price of cane at Rs. 12.50 per quintal with a recovery of 8.5 per cent or below with a premium of 14.7059 paise for every 0.1 per cent increase in the recovery above 8.5 per cent.

10.3.08. The dual pricing policy on sugar was reintroduced with effect from 17th December 1979 as the prices had gone down considerably after decontrol which was given effect to from 16th August 1978.

10.4. Marketing

10.4.01. The Department of Marketing was responsible for the regulation of trade/sales of agricultural produce, mainly to protect the interests of the agriculturists/producers by removing/reducing the scope for malpractices by traders and business-men.

10.4.02. These objectives were sought to be achieved through enforcement of the following Acts, viz: (i) The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966, (ii) The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937—a Central Act, and (iii) The Karnataka Warehouses Act, 1961. These Acts provide for regulation of marketing of agricultural produce and establishment and administration of Markets for agricultural produce.

10.4.03. The Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (APMCS) constituted under Act No. (1) cited above are autonomous bodies consisting of selected representatives of producers, traders and government nominees, where sale of all notified agricultural commodities was to be carried out, with provision for grading and marking of agricultural produce—for ensuring better price for quality produce—and provision of warehouses and advances against stocks held in warehouses, to enable the producers to hold their stocks and get better prices for their produce.

10.4.04. The Chief Marketing Officer with headquarters at Bangalore was the head of the department. He was assisted by the Joint Chief Marketing Officer, Deputy Chief Marketing Officer, Senior Marketing Officer, Senior Research Officer, Marketing Officer, Headquarters Gazetted Assistant, Statistician, Chief Auditor, Superintending Engi-

neer and other supporting staff at headquarters and Joint Chief Marketing Officers at Divisional level and District Marketing Officers at District level.

10.4.05. During the year under report, Sri P. G. Puranik held the post of Chief Marketing Officer.

10.4.06. As at the end of the year, 115 main markets (APMCS) and 198 sub--markets were functioning in the State. The total ncome of all these markets for the year was Rs. 899.85 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 485.90 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 413.95 lakhs.

10.4.07. During the year under report, agricultural produce worth Rs. 528.48 crores was sold through these markets (APMCS). In addition. 11.60 lakh animals valued at Rs. 34.94 crores were also sold by these markets.

10.4.08. The major agricultural produces transacted during the year, were 7.54 lakh tonnes of food grains, 0.84 lakh tonnes of pluses, 3.37 lakh tonnes of oil-seed, 0.46 lakh tonnes of condiments and spices and 1.72 lakh tonnes of gur. Besides 2.72 lakh tonnes of cotton were also sold.

10.4.09. During the year under report, 34 primary grading centres were functioning. Paddy, ragi, jowar, groundnut, cotton, jaggery, tamarind, chillies, arecanut and soapnut were the important commodities graded in these centres. In all, Rs. 17.02 crores worth of agricultural commodities were graded in these centres.

10.4.10. During the year under report, the department had implemented 15 plan schemes of which the following were the major ones.

(1) Scheme for Market Intelligence.—The Scheme provided for collection of market rates of important agricultural commodities and disseminating them through the regional stations of All India Radio, Bangalore, Dharwad and Gulbarga.

(2) Scheme for grading of Ghee, Butter, Edible Oils, etc.—Under this scheme, 6 grading laboratories were established at Hubli, Bagalkot, Gadag, Bijapur and Raichur. These laboratories were able to grade 15.66 lakh kilograms of ghee, honey, turmeric powder and coriander seeds valued at Rs. 276.37 lakhs.

(3) Scheme for grant of subsidy to the market committees for creation of Market Intelligence Cell.—Under this scheme, the Government had sanctioned subsidy of Rs. 5,000 each, to the ten Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees to display in the form of graphs and charts the area, production, market arrivals, sales, stocks and prices of all commodities for the past 10 years.

(4) Scheme for training of Marketing Personnel.—Under this scheme, a provision of Rs. 1,00,000 was made during the year, out of which only Rs. 28,386 were spent. In all, 2 officials were got trained at Nagpur and 45 officials were trained, in different courses, at various training centres of the State.

(5) Central Sector scheme for development of selected Regulated Markets and Rural Markets.—A provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs was made during the year. Of this a sum of Rs. 33.50 lakhs was spent for developmental works of 13 main and 7 sub-markets and

(6) World Bank Project.—Under this scheme, the International Development Association extended an assistance of Rs. 1041.64 lakhs in the first instance. Subsequently it was raised to Rs. 1170.16 lakhs. By the end of March 1980, 364 infrastructural works were in different stages of progress. 473 shop-cum-godowns were completed and 378 were under progress.

10.5. Weights and Measures

10.5.01. The Department of Weights and Measures was responsible for ensuring accuracy of weights and measures

and weighing and measuring equipments used in trade and commarciel traisactions in the State. It was the authority empowered to certify weights, measures, and weighing and measuring equipments after due verification. For achieving these objectives, the Department was empowered under the following Acts, viz: (i) the Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforctment) Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959, (ii) the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (Central Act), and (iii) the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged commodities) Rules, 1977.

10.5.02. The Controller of Weights and Measures was the head of the department with headquarters at Bangalore. He was assisted by two class II officers, at the headquarters, 4 Deputy Controllers at the divisional level, 21 Assistant Controllers at the district level and 48 Inspectors of Weights and Measures at the sub-divisional level. During the year under report, a "Flying Squad" headed by an Assistant Controller was created.

10.5.03. Sri Shashikant Rao functioned as the Controller of Weights and Measures, throughout the year.

10.5.04. The department had a budget allotment of Rs. 2.00 lakhs under plan scheme as against which expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.35 lakh only. Under non-plan, an amount of Rs. 32.87 lakhs was spent as against the budget allotment of Rs. 40.00 lakhs. The department had collected an amount of Rs. 37.93 lakhs in the form of fees (for verification and stamping of weights and measures) and fines.

10.5.05. The department undertook inspections and checking of weights, measures, etc., used by traders and businessmen, through surprise checks and enforced to use only of the standard weights and measures.

10.5.06. Delinquent traders/business men were prosecuted in the court of law.

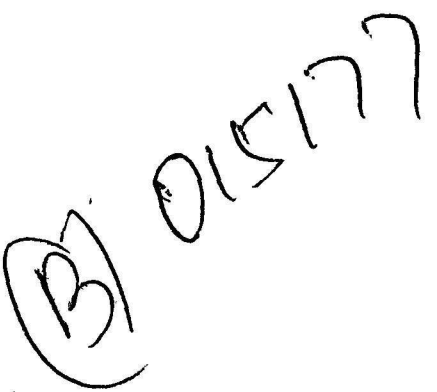
10.5.07. Details of cases booked, fines collected etc., during the year as also of the preceding year are summarised below :

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

Year	*Verification and stamping fees collected*	*Cases booked (No.)*	*Compounding fine realised*
I	2	3	4
1978-79	26.80	5121	1.85
1979-80	35.50	7012	2.44

CHAPTER—11

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY SECRETARIAT



11.1. Communications and Buildings

11.1.01. The Department was responsible for construction and maintenance of all public works, viz., roads, bridges and buildings.

11.1.02. The Department with its headquarters at Bangalore was headed by the Chief Engineer (Communications and Buildings) who was assisted by Superintending Engineer (Designs), Deputy Chief Engineers, Technical Assistants and Other officers at headquarters.

The Chief Engineer was assisted by the Superintending Engineers at the circle level, Executive Engineers at the divisional level and Assistant Executive Engineers at the sub-divisional level. There were 10 circles each consisting of one or more revenue districts and 42 divisions each covering a district or a part of it. Sri K. C. Reddy continued to hold the post of Chief Engineer (Communications and Building) during the year under report.

11.1.03. The department was allotted a budget of Rs. 5027.07 lakhs as against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 5112.29 lakhs. The expenditure on establishment and tools and plants amounted to Rs. 742.05 lakhs and Rs. 283.44 lakhs respectively and the corresponding proportions to total expenditure works out to about 7·20 per cent and 4.50 per cent. The revenue realised by the department during the year was Rs. 228.37 lakhs.

11.1.04. During the year under report, 14 road works, 10 bridges and 24 buildings, each costing Rs. 5.00 lakhs or more, were sanctioned in the State.

11.1.05. The following works were completed during the year.

(i) District Roads formed/improved	...	604 kms.
(ii) Asphalting work done	...	210 kms.

(iii) Under Minimum Needs Programme road works completed in 56 villages ... 257 kms.

(iv) Under ICRC programme-new roads constructed ... 485 kms.

(v) Under SSC fund programme-new roads constructed .. 189 kms.

(vi) Under Tribal Sub-plan—roads completed .. 16 kms.

11.1.06. As at the end of the year under report, 126 road works, 90 bridges and 201 buildings each costing Rs. 5.00 lakhs or more were in progress.

11.2. Architecture

11.2.01. The main functions of the Department of Architecture were to furnish detailed architectural designs and drawings for the budgeted and programmed works of several government departments, municipalities, local bodies and corporations.

11.2.02. The Department was only an headquarters organisation at Bangalore headed by the Chief Architect who was assisted by two Deputy Chief Architects, two Senior Assistant Architects and six Assistant Architects, etc. Due to increase of workload, the following additional posts were sanctioned during the year.

(1) Additional Chief Architect	..	1
(2) Deputy Chief Architect	..	1
(3) Deputy Architects	..	2
(4) Senior Assistant Architects	..	4
(5) Electrical Engineer	..	1
(6) Junior Architects	..	16

During the year, Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Engineer (Communications and Buildings) held the additional charge of the post of Chief Architect.

11.2.03. During the year under report, the department completed 102 designs/drawings which were estimated to cost about Rs. 26.32 crores. Departmentwise details are, as shown below:

11.2.04. **Education Department.**—12 designs estimated to cost Rs. 2.17 crores were furnished to the department, of which, 6 were major works, each costing more than Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

11.2.05...**Medical Department.**—24 designs estimated to cost Rs. 3.69 crores were furnished to the department, of which, 10 were major works, each costing more than Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

11.2.06. **Judicial Department.**—6 designs estimated to cost Rs. 1.00 crore were furnished to the department, of which, 5 were major works, each costing more than Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

11.2.07. **Revenue Department.**—7 designs estimated to cost Rs. 2.60 crores were furnished to the department, of which 4 were major works, each costing more than Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

11.2.08. **Religious and Charitable Endowments Department.**—10 designs estimated to cost Rs. 4.53 crores were furnished to the department, of which, two were major works.

11.2.09. **Youth Services Department.**—A design for garage at State Youth Centre, Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000 was prepared and furnished to the department.

11.2.10. **Social Welfare Department.**—12 designs estimated to cost Rs. 1.86 crores were furnished to the department, of which, 8 were major works each costing more than Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

11.2.11. **Public Works Department.**—6 designs estimated to cost Rs. 2.03 crores were furnished to the department, of which three were major works, each costing more than Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

11.2.12. **Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture and Forest Departments.** 8 designs estimated to cost Rs. 89.45 lakhs were furnished to the respective departments, of which three were major works, each costing more than Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

11.2.13. **Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services Department.**—A design for the proposed Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals Laboratory at Hebbal, Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.80 lakhs was prepared and furnished to the department.

11.2.14. Tourism and Information Department.—7 designs estimated to cost Rs. 54.35 lakhs were furnished to the department, of which, only one was major work i.e., type design for Aramghar at Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.50 lakhs.

11.2.15. Police Department.—6 designs estimated to cost Rs. 5.10 crores were furnished to the department, of which, three were major works.

11.2.16. Miscellaneous.—8 designs estimated to cost Rs. 1.81 crores were furnished to the concerned authorities, of which, 4 were major works, each costing more than Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

11.3. National Highways

11.3.01. The National Highway Zone, created as an independent department in 1971, was incharge of construct-

ing and Maintaining the major roads in the State which were declared as "National Highways".

11.3.02. The Department with headquarters at Bangalore was headed by the Chief Engineer who was assisted by one Superintending Engineer and a few other technical officers at the headquarters. There were two National Highway Circles, located at Bangalore and Dharwar and six National Highway Divisions located at Bangalore, Bagalkot, Belgaum, Chitradurga, Karwar and Mangalore. Each circle was headed by a Superintending Engineer and each division by an Executive Engineer. Similarly there were 20 sub-divisions, each headed by an Assistant Executive Engineer and other supporting staff.

11.3.04. The following officers worked as Chief Engineers, during the year, under report.

(i) Sri K. B. Murarappa 1st April 1979 to 24th November 1979

(ii) Sri A. Venkataramanappa 25th November 1979 to 13th February 1980 and

(iii) Sri K. C. Reddy 14th February 1980 to 31st March 1980 (in additional charge).

11.3.05. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department, for the year under report, were as shown below.

(*Rs in lakhs*)

Category of the work	*Allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
1. National Highways Original works.	510.00	530.16
2. National Highways maintenance and repairs.	137.49	143.66
Total ..	647.49	673.82

11.3.06. Estimates for fresh works amounting to Rs. 301.96 lakhs were sanctioned by the Government of India during the year under report.

11.3.07. Under the Centrally sponsored schemes and Central Road Fund account, a sum of Rs. 95.66 lakhs was released of which, an amount of Rs. 74.15 lakhs was spent.

11.3.08. The following 14 major works, each costing more than Rs. 5.00 lakhs were completed during the year under report:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the work	Cost
1	2	3
1.	Widening and strengthening Bangalore-Poona Road (NH4) kms. 217—226 ..	31.17
2.	do kms. 242—245 ..	16.35
3.	do kms. 326—343 ..	38.50
4.	do kms. 433.5—452.6 ..	33.82
5.	do kms. 517—526 ..	31.12
6.	do kms. 545—565.5 ..	37.19
7.	Improvement to Chitradurga to Donehally Road Section 2(a) of NH 13 ..	27.55
8.	Strengthening weak double lane stretch of NH 4 Mile 71/3 to 67/2 ..	17.87
9.	Improvement to Geometrics from M. 102 to 118 of Bangalore-Poona Road ..	15.80
10.	do kms. 476 to 498/1 of Bangalore-Poona Road ..	9.32
11.	Reconstruction of minor bridges at M. 94/4 of Bangalore-Poona Road ..	6.15
12.	do M. 96/7-8 of NH. 4 ..	9.18
13.	do kms. 216/7 of NH. 4 ..	11.32
14.	Construction of minor bridge No. 334 across Huvinahalla in kms. 479 of NH. 4 Bangalore-Poona Road ..	6.96

11.3.09. The major bridge across river Krishna near Galgali, sanctioned under the centrally sponsored scheme, was completed and opened for traffic.

11.3.10. The construction work of major bridges across river Kabini near Nanjanagud on Mysore—Ooty road, Bhadra river near Bhadravathi and Thunga river near Shimoga on Bangalore—Honnavar road were in progress. Similarly the construction work of the major bridge across river Kali near Karwar on the West Coast Road (N.H. 17) was in progress.

11.3.11. The following twelve major works estimated to cost Rs. 268.68 lakhs were sanctioned during the year.

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the works	Estimated Cost
1	2	2
1.	Providing hard shoulders to Ghat portion of NH.4A—KM 76 to 84-12 of Belgaum—Panaji Road ..	5.47
2.	Improvement to geometrics in the accident prone reach near over bridge at M. 8/31 of Bangalore-Poona Road ..	20.34
3.	NH. 4A. Belgaum-Khanapur section (Kms. 7 to 28) stretches not requiring improvement to geometrics/raising permannent rehabilitation of badly cracked pavement.	
4.	Widening without strengthening the single lane to two lanes Kms. 135.6 to 146 of NH. 17 ..	21.35
5.	Widening without strengthening the single lane carriage way to two lanes between Kms. 348.75 to Km. 360.00 of NH. 9 ..	28.79
6.	Construction of major bridge across Huvinahalla at Ch. 18,900 of Hospet-Kushtagi missing link ..	12.28
7.	do Sholapurnalla at Ch. 15,700 of Hospet-Kushtagi missing link ..	10.59
8.	Construction of road including culverts in section 18 of NH. 13	53.93

1	2	3
9.	Reconstruction of bridge across Suvarnamuki with approaches at M. 86/6 of NH. 4 ..	24.18
10.	Widening the existing single lane to two lanes Kms. 221 to 241 of NH. 17 ..	37.04
11.	Reconstruction of a bridge at M. 81/4 and approaches near Tavarekere NH. 4 ..	13.67
12.	Construction of major bridge and approaches across Ginigehalli in section 3(A) of NH. 13	20.79

11.3.12. As at the end of the year the length of the Seven National Highways in the State were 1968.2 kms. as detailed below :

	Km
(i) Single lane of 3.75 metres width	1004.6
(ii) Double lane of 7.00 metres width	963.6
Total	1968.2

11.4. Irrigation-North Zone, Belgaum

11.4.01. This Department/Zone was formed in August 1967 with a view to step up the tempo of execution of major irrigation projects in northern Karnataka.

11.4.02. During the year under report, the Zone was in charge of the construction and maintenance of two major projects viz. Ghataprabha and Malaprabha.

11.4.03. The Chief Engineer was the head of the Department with headquarters at Belgaum. He was assisted by a Superintending Engineer (Designs) and a few other officers at the headquarters. In addition, there were five circles, 24 divisions and 105 sub-divisions; each circle was headed by a Superintending Engineer, each division by an Executive Engineer and each sub-division by an Assistant Executive Engineer.

11.4.04. Sri V. V. Deshapande Chief Engineer was in-charge of the zone till 31st December 1979 and thereafter Sri M. R. Dharmaiah Gowda took charge and continued in the post in the remaining part of the year.

11.4.05. A budget grant of Rs. 2192.92 lakhs was alloted to the zone and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 2220.07 lakhs as detailed below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Head of Account*	*Budget grant*	*Expenditure*
(i)	333 Water and Power Development Services	20.62	18.38
(ii)	333—Irrigation Navigation and Drainage and Flood Control Projects.	128.30	148.91
(iii)	533—IND and FCP	2044.00	2032.78
	Total ..	2192.92	2200.07

11.4.06. The two major projects covered under this zone were:

(i) Ghataprabha Project.—Under this project, there were two circles, 8 divisions and 37 sub-divisions. The execution of this project has been taken up in three stages. The first and second stage works were completed in all respects, except the ayacut roads and land drainage schemes. The cumulative irrigation potential created upto the end of June 1980 was 1.42 lakhs hectares and the cumulative investment/expenditure was Rs. 7237.48 lakhs. Under the third stage, the construction of Hidkal dam was completed; the right bank canal works were under execution. However, no irrigation potential was created under the third stage. The cumulative expenditure under the third stage was Rs. 1764.45 lakhs at the end of the year.

(ii) Malaprabha Project.—Under this project, there were three circles, 14 divisions and 66 sub-divisions. The project was in advanced stage of construction. The dam

works were completed and 50 per cent of the canal works were also completed. The cumulative irrigation potential created upto the end of June 1980 was 1.06 lakh hectares and the cumulative expenditure incurred was about Rs. 10,310.64 lakhs.

11.5. Irrigation—South Zone, Mysore

11.5.01. The Department was formed in **July 1967** with a view to harness the natural resources of Cauvery Basin by constructing major dams across the rivers Kabini, Harangi, etc.

11.5.02. During the year under report, the zone was incharge of three major irrigation projects, viz., Kabini, Harangi and Bhadra and 15 medium irrigation projects. The activities mainly related to designing and execution of these projects.

11.5.03. The Chief Engineer was the head of the Department with headquarters at Mysore. He was assisted by a Superintending Engineer (Designs) and a few other officers at headquarters. In addition, there were four circles, each headed by a Superintending Engineer, 15 divisions each headed by an Executive Engineer and 51 sub-divisions each headed by an Assistant Executive Engineer.

11.5.04. The following officers worked as Chief Engineers, during the year under report.

(i) Sri K. Ramachandraiah	1-4-1979 to 30-4-1979
(ii) Sri H. S. Bhat, Superintending Engineer (Additional charge).	1-5-1979 to 2-12-1979
(iii) Sri B. N. Janardan	3.12.79 to 31.3.80

11.5.05. A budget grant of Rs. 1995.55 lakhs was alloted to this zone and the expenditure incurred was

Rs. 2101.99 lakhs. The circle-wise breakup of allotment and expenditure were as shown below :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	*Name of the circle/section (under all heads of account)*	*Allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3	4
1.	Bhadra project circle, Bhadra project	343.38	361.63
2.	Kabini project circle, Mysore	706.94	735.56
3.	Irrigation construction circle, Mysore ..	375.05	394.61
4.	Harangi project circle Kushalnagar	559.63	599.95
5.	Office of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation (South) Mysore.	10.40	10.13
	Total ..	1995.40	2101.88
6.	MIPC board	0.15	0.11
	Grand Total ..	1995.55	2101.99

11.5.06. The physical and financial targets achieved under the different major projects were, as indicated, below :

(*Rs. in lakhs*) (*Area in hects.*)

Sl. No.	*Name of the project/scheme*	*Estimated cost of the project*	*Cumulative expenditure incurred upto 31-3-80*	*Potential created upto 31-3-81*	*Area actually brought under irrigation*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kabini Reservoir project	7900.00	5261.45	2,900	2,415
2.	Bhadra project ..	5800.00	4851.44	97,663	97,663
3.	Harangi project ..	5800.00	2915.50	171	120
4.	Gundal prolect ..	469.00	466.07	6,111	6,111
5.	Suvarnavathy project ..	410.00	354.73	6,750	6,354
6.	Chikkahole project ..	365.00	273.38	1,650	1,650
7.	Tunga Anicut ..	336.00	333.11	8,700	8,700
8.	Jambadahalla project ..	118.00	112.26	1,540	1,540

11.6. Minor Irrigation and Public Health Engineering, South Bangalore

11.6.01. This Zone was created in April 1977, with jurisdiction over eleven districts, viz., Bangalore, Tumkur,

Kolar, Chitradurga, Shimoga, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Mysore and Mandya. It was under the control of the Chief Engineer with headquarters at Bangalore. He was assisted by five Superintending Engineers and 22 Executive Engineers.

11.6.02. Sri B. Subbaiah was the Chief Engineer of the zone upto 2nd February 1980, and thereafter Sri A. Venkataramanappa, held the post of Chief Engineer.

11.6.03. The financial and physical progress achieved during the year, under report, were as shown below:

Sl. No.	*Head of Account*	*Budget grant*	*Expenditure*	*Target set for the year (No.)*	*Physically completed (No.)*	*Fresh potential created (hectareas*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	506 Capital outlay ..	612.00 50.00	670.22	174 works	113 works	7980
2.	306 MI Plan ..	90.00	64.67	162 works	154 works	478
3.	306 MI Tribal sub-plan.	24.00	25.51	10 works	4 works	135
4.	308 Integrated Development of Western ghats.	5.00	6.52	5 works	4 works	12
5.	305 Drought Prone Area Programme.	65.45	76.95	10 works	10 works	480

11.6.04. In addition, the following works were also attended to:

Sl. No.	*Name of the work*	*Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)*
1	2	3
1.	Repairs, improvement, attending to the flood damage works and maintenance of lift irrigation scheme	537.68
2.	Maintenance of major/medium irrigation projects	125.26
3.	Purchase of machinery like road rollers, tippers and aircompressors, etc.	90.00
4.	Anti-sea erosion works	4.11

11.6.05. Preliminary investigation reports in respect of 400 works and plan and estimates in respect of 150 minor irrigation works were prepared. Desilting of 38 tanks were completed.

11.7. Tungabhadra Project Zone

11.7.01. The Tungabhadra Project zone was formed in January 1974 with its headquarters at Munirabad. It was headed by a Chief Engineer and he was assisted by three Superintending Engineers, eleven Executive Engineers and 52 Assistant Executive Engineers and other supporting staff.

11.7.02. In addition to the Tungabhadra project, this zone was also incharge of Rajolibunda diversion scheme, Narihalla, Hagaribommanahalli, Kanakanala, Hathikoni, Chandrampalli, Soudagar, Amarja, Bennithora, Lower Mullamari, Upper Mullamari, Chilkinala and Karanja projects.

11.7.03. Sri T. M. Gurusiddaiah functioned as Chief Engineer upto 16th January 1980 and thereafter Sri M. S. Ramanathan held the post of Chief Engineer.

11.7.04. During the year under report, there were three circles, headed by Superintending Engineers viz., (a) Tungabhadra project circle, Munirabad with three divisions, (b) Tungabhadra canal construction circle, Yermarus with three divisions and (c) Irrigation project construction circle, Gulbarga with four divisions. Quality Control Division at Gulbarga functioned directly under the control of Central Office.

11.7.05. The financial progress achieved during the year, under different heads, was as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Head of Account*	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3	4
1.	306 Minor Irrigation	58.97	56.25
2.	333 IND* and FC* projects	269.52	266.66
3.	506 CO* on minor irrigation	2.09	2.11
4.	533 CO* on IND* and FC* project ..	981.26	985.92
5.	308 Area Development Ayacut Road ..	24.60	28.77
6.	337 Roads and Bridges	8.02	8.31
7.	288 Social Security	1.20	1.16
	Total ..	1345.66	1349.18

*IND—Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage.
*FC—Flood Control *CO—Capital Outlay.

11.8. Water Resources Development Organisation

11.8.01. The Water Resources Development Organisation was mainly responsible for making assessment of the water resources of the state and formulating programmes for their development and utilisation. It was also responsible for matters connected with inter-state water disputes, etc.

11.8.02. The Department was headed by a Chief Engineer with headquarters at Bangalore. He was assisted by a few Superintending Engineers and other technical officers in the headquarters. Sri B. Subramanya functioned as Chief Engineer till 26th November 1979 and there after Sri R. A. Rao held the post of Chief Engineer.

11.8.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department during the year, under report, were as shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Head of Account*	*Budget grant*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3	4
1.	331 Water and Power development services : A Water development.	96.78	78.56
2.	534 Capital outlay on power projects—SVHEP Civil Engineering works, I & II stages.	10.00	1.42
3.	259—Public Works I.F. Central Machanical Organisation.	7.16	5.16
	All ..	113.94	85.14

11.8.04. There were six functional units attached to the Chief Engineer's office, each headed by a Superintending Engineer and other supporting staff. The six functional units were :

(i) Cauvery cell.—The units dealt with the issues of sharing of cauvery water. There was no inter-state meeting at the Ministers' level during the year under report, but there was an official level inter-state meeting on the 17th October 1979 regarding clearance of lower Mettur Hydel Project.

(ii) Krishna-Godavari Unit.—The unit dealing with the issue of Krishna and Godavari Inter State Water dispute attended to the collection of guage discharge and withdrawal

data in respect of the projects of Krishna Basin in Karnataka in accordance with the award of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal.

(iii) Investigation and Planning Unit.—This unit attended to the works of scrutinising, processing and finalisation of project reports in respect of Bhima Irrigation Project and Kagna project and submitted the reports to government. Similarly a project report on Inland Water Transport Canal from Mangalore to Coondapur based on earlier investigations done by Ports division was prepared and submitted to government by this unit.

(iv) Hydrology Unit.–This unit attended to the systemaitc collection and compilation of all river gauge data in the State. It was also responsible for attending to hydrological aspects of projects under investigations and furnishing replies to comments made by the Central Water Commission. During the year under report, Water Year Book for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 were compiled. 595 ordinary rain-gauges were replaced by special type FRP rain-gauges.

(v) Sharavathy Project Cell.—This unit was responsible for matters connected with the S.V.H.E. Project and disposal of residuary acquisition cases. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 25,987 was paid, in two land acquisition cases, decided in civil court. As at the end of the year, still there were six cases pending before the Supreme Court, High Court and Civil Judge's Court, Shimoga.

(vi) Central Mechanical Organisation.—This unit was an advisory body in respect of purchases, utilisation, repairs, etc., of major and minor machinery required by Public Works and Irrigation Departments. During the year under report, the unit had inspected 594 equipments and recommended for scrapping 77 equipments. Similarly, 229 estimates for repairs of machineries were received, of which, 118 were issued, with certificates and 111 were returned, with observations.

11.9. Karnataka Engineering Research Station

11.9.01. The Karnataka Engineering Research Station, K. R. Sagar was an independent wing of the State Irrigation Department headed by the Director in the rank of a Chief Engineer. The Director administered and guided all the activities of the Research Station. The Engineering Staff Training College, a wing of the Research Station, continued to impart training to the inservice engineers of the state by conducting refresher courses in various disciplines required by the Public Works Department Officers.

11.9.02. Sri B. H. Rajan, Joint Director continued to be in additional charge of the post of Director, during the year under report.

11.9.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Research Station during the year were Rs. 37.63 lakhs and Rs. 32.60 lakhs respectively.

11.9.04. The studies, in different areas of research during the year under report, were classified under four functional divisions, viz., the Hydraulics division, the Technical Services division, the Fundamental and Basic Research division and the Coastal Engineering division.

11.9.05. **Hydraulics division.**—16 studies on spill ways energy dissipating devices and other aspects of irrigation projects of the state were studied and finalised. Similarly, another 11 studies of Kali power projects were completed. A note on the **"Technical appraisal on the coastal erosion problems of Karnataka"** was published. Silt and sedimentation surveys in respect of Tungabhadra Reservoir and Malaprabha Reservoir were conducted.

11.9.06. **Technical Services divisions.**—34 Soil samples were collected and tested as to the suitability of soil for foundation and embankment. 2 field problems connected to road research were finalised. 72 tests on engineering materials were conducted to evaluate their properties in relation to their use.

11.19.07. **The Fundamental and Basic Research division.**—This division was completely financed by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power and the problems suggested and approved by the Board were taken up for research. Accordingly, 12 problems of CBIP and State Government were taken up for studies. This division also contributed a paper to the 48th Annual Research Session of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power held at Hyderabad.

11.19.08. **The Coastal Engineering division.**—his division was sanctioned recently by Government with a view to find solutions to the flood damages in the tidal reaches of rivers. Some data was collected and processing of the same was under way. Also sea erosion-prone areas were identified.

11.10. Ports and Inland Water Transport

11.10.01. The Department of Ports and Inland Water Transport continued to function in the field of nautical technology, which covered matters relating to ports and harbours, shipping and ship building, dredging and salvaging, inland water transport, ferries, hydrographic surveys and personnel training, etc.

11.10.02. The Department was headed by a Director who was also the Nautical Adviser to the State Government. There were two broad units, viz., the **PORT UNIT** and the **FERRIES UNIT,** the former dealing with Ports and the latter with inland water transport. The Director was assisted by a qualified Port Officer on ports administration and a Deputy Director on inland water transport.

11.10.03. Captain Joseph Fernandes held the post of Director of Ports and Inland Water Transport through out the year under report.

11.10.04. The receipts and expenditure of the two broad units of the department for the year, were as follows:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	*Head of Account*	*Receipts*	*Expenditure*	
			Non-plan	*Plan*
1	2		3	4
1.	135 Ports, Light houses and Shipping ..	23.52	..	..
2.	138 Road and Water Transport Services, Ferry Service, etc.	2.42	..	..
3.	335 Ports, Light houses and Shipping-ports management.	..	28.88	
4.	338 Road and Water Transport Services ..	..	3.77	13.12
	Total ..	25.94	32.65	13.12

11.10.05. The main achievements of the department during the year under report were as follows:

(i) The administration of the Old Mangalore Port which was vested with the Board of Mangalore Port Trust was taken over by the Karnataka Ports Department with effect from 1st January 1980. The number of foreign and coastal steamers and sailing vessels which entered the ports during the year was 2,306 with an aggregate tonnage space of 15,76,515 Cums. Similarly, the total number of vessels cleared from the ports was 2,202 with an aggregate tonnage space of 15,03,021 Cums.

(ii) The total number of harbour crafts licensed stood at 629 at the end of the year. Also, there were 20 floating crafts, which were, based at Karwar, Honnavar, Coondapur and old Mangalore Ports.

(iii) The total tonnage of Cargo imported/exported during the year was 9,05,235 metric tonnes.

(iv) The Ports taken up for development during the year were Karwar, Belakeri, Tadri, Honnavar, Bhatkal, Coondapur, Hangarakatta and Malpe at a total cost of Rs. 128.00 lakhs, of which, Rs. 114.31 lakhs were earmarked for development of Karwar Port as an all weather port under the state sector. There was also a budget allotment of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for development of Karwar port under central sector. The total expenditure during the year was only Rs. 23.07 lakhs.

(v) Out of 670 navigation services, 14 were under the direct control of the department while 41 ferry services were under the management of the department through auction-cum-lease.

(vi) Works on capital dredging of commercial harbours at Karwar, Honnavar and Coondapur were completed.

(vii) Optical equipments were purchased for installation at the light houses, constructed at Belakeri, Hoonnavar, Bhatkal, Coondapur and Malpe.

(viii) The weather was fair throughout the year except during the South—West monstoon period, when it was occasionally squally. With the result there were 6-7 wrecks, with loss of lives of 4 persons.

11.11. Electrical Inspectorate

11.11.01. The Electrical Inspectorate was headed by the Chief Electrical Inspector. He was also Ex-officio Chairman, Licensing Advisory and Examination Board and Chief Inspector of Lifts. The Chief Electrical Inspector was assisted by one Electrical Inspector, four Deputy Electrical Inspectors, two Assistant Electrical Inspectors and a few other technical staff at the headquarters. Each division and sub-division was headed by Electrical Inspector and Deputy Electrical Inspector respectively.

11.11.02. Sri Kalgal functioned as the Chief Electrical Inspector, throughout the year under report.

11.11.03. The main objectives of the department were to administer the following Central and State Acts and Rules connected with electricity.

(i) Administration of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.

(ii) Administration of the Karnataka (Licensing of Electrical Contractors and grant of Certificate and permits to Electrical Supervisors and Wiremen) Rules, 1976 including the functions of the Ex-officio Chairman and Secretary of Licensing Advisory and Examination Board.

(iii) Administration of the Karnataka Electricity (Taxation on coonsumption) Act, 1959 and the Rules made thereunder.

(iv) Administration of the Karnataka Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1964 and the Karnataka Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1971.

(v) Administration of the Karnataka Lifts Act, 1974 and the Karnataka Lifts Rules, 1976.

11.11.04. The receipt and expenditure of the Electrical Inspectorate for the year under report were Rs. 928.14 lakhs and Rs. 45.17 lakhs respectively.

11.11.05. The main achievements of the Inspectorate during the year were as noted below :

(i) 1,900 new installations were inspected and 9,648 periodical inspections were conducted. In addition, 7,173 kms of over head lines and underground cables were also inspected.

(ii) 297 drawings pertaining to the different category of installations like HV, General and Cinema installations were approved.

(iii) A total number of 3,527 licenses were issued during the year, of which, 64 were class I, 418 class II and 26 class III contractors, 1,133 supervisors and 1,886 wiremen.

(iv) 132 permanent cinema theatres and 646 touring cinema talkies were inspected and defects got rectified.

(v) 136 number of lifts were inspected and defect reports were served on the owners for rectification.

(vi) 11 estimates costing more than Rs. 50.00 lakhs pertaining to electrical installations of the State Government were sanctioned after technical scrutiny.

CHAPTER – 12

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES SECRETARIAT

12.1. Industries and Commerce

12.1.01. The main objectives of the Department of Industries and Commerce were: (i) promotion of large, medium and small scale industries and (ii) provide infrastructural assistance/facilities for the improvement of existing industries.

12.1.02. The Director was the head of the department who was assisted by Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff. Sri V. Krishnan functioned as the Director and Commissioner for Industrial Development during the year under report. The Director also functioned as the Chairman of the Visvesvaraya Industrial Trade Centre, Bangalore.

12.1.03. The main achievements of the department during the year were as follows:

(i) Six more District Industries Centres were established at Mysore, Mangalore, Karwar, Kolar, Raichur and Gulbarga. A grant of Rs. 60.05 lakhs and loan of Rs. 20.00 lakhs were released to these from Government of India.

(ii) 4,456 applications were received at DICs from small and village industries units for sanction of financial assistance. The District Industries Centres recommended 4,134 applications to banks for sanction of credit facilities, of which, 3,654 units were sanctioned a loan of Rs. 5.12 crores.

(iii) A package of incentives and concessions were offered to attract industrial investment. Government of India had reserved 807 items for being manufactured only in the small scale units. During the year 24,757 small scale units were registered.

(iv) There were 262 Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies and three Apex Societies in the state. The Karnataka State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Sosiety Limited, Bangalore and the Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation continued to undertake production of Janatha fabrics.

(v) Nine Government Coir Mechanised Units for demonstration purposes were started. A composite coir unit at Kadabatti was under construction. Programmes were initiated to utilise atleast 50 per cent of the coconut husk for manufacture of coir and its products.

(vi) Transfer permits were issued to 66 Cotton looms and 40 non-cotton looms.

(vii) Several schemes were formulated and implemented for the development of handicrafts in the state. The most important among them were training, quality maintaining, procurement of Kinhal toys and assistance to the Handicrafts Development Corporation.

(viii) To provide employment opportunities to the un-employed engineering graduates and diploma holders, self employment programmes through provision of seed/ margin money were encouraged.

(ix) Essential raw materials such as coal/coke, paraffin-wax, match wax, iron and steel, cement, soda, spirit, kerosene oil, liquid petroleum gas, C.G. grade/EG grade aluminium furnace oil, etc., were allotted to small scale industries by the department.

(x) Technical guidance and financial assistance were given to industrial co-operatives. The total financial assistance sanctioned up to 31st March 1980 was Rs. 256.56 lakhs.

(xi) Development/working capital loan was given to industries whose investment exceeded Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

During the year Rs. 208.89 lakhs were sanctioned to 33 units as development/working capital loans.

12.2. Sandalwood Oil Factories

12.2.01. The two sandalwood oil factories, one at Mysore and the other at Shimoga were being run as departmental undertakings. The Department incharge of these two factories was also incharge of the Government Soap factory at Bangalore. The department was guided by a Board of Management for Government Industrial concerns.

12.2.02. With headquarters at Bangalore, the Department was headed by a Director. Each of the factories was headed by a General Manager. Shri V. Jayappa functioned as Director during the year. Shri S. S. Revadi and Shri B. L. Gopalkrishna functioned as General Managers of Sandalwood Oil Factories at Mysore and Shimoga, respectively.

The staff strength of the department as at the end of the year was as shown below.

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Number in position*	*Sex*		*Representation given to*	
			Male	*Female*	*S.C.*	*S.T.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I	2	2	2	..	..	..
Class II	14	7	6	1	..	..
Class III	77	62	57	5	7	1
Class IV	285	261	261	..	68	4

The factory at Mysore employed 114 workers on piece rate basis.

12.2.03. The expenditure incurred at Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore during the year was Rs. 87,728 and that at Shimoga was Rs. 10,061. A revenue of Rs. 218.53 lakhs by sale of sandalwood oil and Rs. 16.49

lakhs by sale of agarbathies was realised by the sandalwood oil factory, Mysore and Rs. 170.68 lakhs by sale of sandalwood oil was realised by the sandalwood oil factory, Shimoga.

12.2.04. The factory at Mysore had a capacity to distill 1800 tonnes of sandalwood per annum and that of Shimoga 1200 tonnes per annum. Since the supply of sandalwood from the Karnataka Forest department was depleted, the factories were not able to utilise their full capacity. During the year, the State Forest Department allotted only 1200 tonnes of sandalwood for both factories. The factories had to participate in the half-yearly auction sale held in Tamilnadu state to purchase 491 tonnes of sandalwood.

12.2.05. The production and sale of sandalwood oil in both these factories, during the year were as follows:

Factory	*Quantity of sandalwood distilled (MT)*	*Production (Kgs)*	*Sale (Kgs)*	*Net Profit (Rs. in lakhs)*
1	2	3	4	5
Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore.	521.294	19,998.1	21,781.2	(+)24.64
Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Shimoga.	567.847	24,117.9	17,400.7	(+)26.19

12.2.06. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was allocated during the year for the scheme to raise essential oil bearing plants viz., Geranium in Kemmannagundi area and Citranella, Palmarosa and Lemongrass in Kushalnagar area.

12.3. Government Soap Factory

12.3.01. The Factory was engaged in production of quality soaps, detergents, and by-products and selling the products at a fair price.

12.3.02. The factory was under the administrative control of the Director, Government Soap and Sandalwood

Oil Factories who was assisted by General Managers, Financial Manager and other supporting staff. Shri V. Jayappa functioned as the Director during the year. The total number of staff during the year was 476, of which 78 were SC/ST.

12.3.03. The expenditure incurred by the factory during the year was Rs. 150.19 lakhs.

12.3.04. The major achievements of the Factory in the sphere of production and sale of soaps and detergents during the year, were as shown below:

Item	Soap unit	Detergent Unit
1	2	3	4
1. Production (M. Ton)	5.32	3.47
2. Sales (Rs. in lakhs)	762.94	304.70
3. Gross Profit (Rs. inakhs)	165.38	56.69
4. Net Profit (Rs. in lakhs)	41.02	(—) 19.66
5. Value of exports (Rs. in lakhs) ..	5.89	102.47

12.3.05. The Factory executed an export order of 1,564 tonnes of Point detergent powder to the U.S.S.R. during the year.

12.3.06. The Factory had taken up the installation of the Fatty Acid Plant at a cost of about Rs. 4.41 crores. The work was in progress.

12.3.07. The Factory had also taken up an expansion project to increase the soap production capacity from its existing 6,000 tonnes to 26,000 tonnes per annum in a phased manner, which was in progress.

12.4. Mines and Geology

12.4.01. The department was responsible for prospecting and exploration of mineral deposits and licensing mining activities in the state. It was also responsible for conducting underground water surveys, with a view to ascertain the availability of underground water resources for drinking, irrigation and industrial purposes.

12.4.02. With its headquarters located at Bangalore, the department had divisional and ditrict level set up. The Department was headed by a Director who was assisted by Deputy Directors, Geologists, Assistant Geologists and other officers. Shri C. N. Venkatkumaran functioned as Director of Mines and Geology during the year under report.

12.4.03. The budget allotment, expnditure and revenue of the department during the year wer as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Budget allotment	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*
1 2		3	4
Plan ..	22.75	1.50	
Non-plan ..	89.41	9.41	432.41
Total	112.16	10.91	432.41

(a) Mineral Surveys

12.4.04. Detailed surface mapping, prospecting and investigations were carried out in different parts of the state in order to find out various mineral resources.

12.4.05. An area of 70.00 sq.kms from Shiroli to Ivoli village in Supa taluk was surveyed and mapped for the presence of manganese ore deposits. Manganese deposits were noticed in Popolwadi, Shiroli, Kakkarda, Nirmoli, Aguli and Kalyal villages. The analysis varied from 20 per cent to 44 per cent and silica content from 8 per cent to 20 per cent. The manganese and iron ores of this area were being explored under mining leases. There were 8 mining leases for manganese ore and 2 leases for iron ore covering an area of 685 and 222 hectars respectively.

12.4.06. Moulding sand deposits were found in lower reaches of Malaprabha river after Khanapur taluk, Kagina river bed in Gulbarga district and Tungabhadra river bed in Shimoga district.

12.4.07. An area of 70 sq.kms was geologically surveyed and mapped in Arakalgud taluk of Hassan district. Pinkish Sub-transparent to translucent variety of corundum were found in Belaguli, Basavapatna, Kananur and Gangur villages of this taluk. In Ranankoppal, both reef and alluvial corundum occurrences were noticed.

12.4.08. Survey for dyke rocks was conducted in the coastal belt from Kumta to Bhatkal. These dykes exposed as boulders run for a length of about 1.5 kms with a width of 5 to 15 metres.

12.4.09. Large scale mapping for magnetite quartzite was conducted at Durgadabetta of Koppa taluk. An area of 0.7 Sq.km was mapped and the probable reserve was assessed at 5.86 million tonnes. 31 surface samples collected and analysed were found to be having 17 per cent to 42 per cent Fe. An area of 3.00 Sq.kms was mapped in Ankola taluk for the occurrence of titaniferous magnetite-ore. The probable reserve of the ore was estimated at 3.01 million tonnes.

12.4.10. Large scale mapping and prospecting for limestone was conducted in Gokak, Hosadurga and Chincholi taluks. The probable reserves of limestone available in these areas was assessed at 156.00 million tonnes.

12.4.11. An area of 175.00 sq.kms was mapped in Supa and Yellapur taluks and the rock types met with were laterite, banded ferrunginous and magnetite quartzite, dolomite, limestone, greywacks and granitic gneisses.

12.4.12. Detailed examination and prospecting for aluminious laterite deposits were done in Kumta and Coondapur taluks. Th L.O.I. in these taluks varied from 23 per cent to 26 per cent and 20 per cent to 27 per cent respectively. In Honnavar taluk the L.O.I. content was 23 per cent to 26 per cent and in Karkala taluk 20 per cent to 25 per cent.

12.4.13. An area of 209 sq.kms in Pavagada and 128 sq.kms. in Koratagere were mapped to locate the corundum bearing zone.

12.4.14. Besides these, regional mineral surveys were also conducted. The major geological formations found in Muddebihal taluk were Deccan trap, limestone, shale, sandstone, dykes, granites and granitic genisses. In Mudhol taluk, Deccan trap, limestone, dolomite, shales, quartzites and conglomerates were found.

12.4.15. Regional surveys for copper mineralisation in Deodurga and Sandur taluks, dolomitic limestone in Supa taluk, aluminous laterite in Kumta taluk, refractory mineral in Shimoga and Chikmagalur districts and kaolin deposits in Thirthahalli taluk were conducted.

(B) Mineral concessions

12.4.16. During the year, 368 applications for grant of mining leases were received. 202 certificates of approval were issued and 279 certificates were renewed. Fresh mining leases covering an extent of 6,154 hectares were granted.

12.4.17. The number of applications received for grant of prospecting licence during the year was 330. Fresh prospecting licences covering an extent of 7,023 hectares were granted during the year.

(C) Mineral Production

12.4.18. The total value of mineral output during the year was Rs. 6687.35 lakhs. The output and value of minerals whose value exceeded Rs. 10.00 lakhs during the year were as shown below:

	Mineral		*Quantity (in tonnes)*	*Value (Rs. in lakhs)*
1	2		3	4
1.	Bauxite	..	63,082	12.75
2.	Chromite	..	40,091	14.03
3.	Copper	..	44,110	26.02
4.	Gold (Kgs)	..	2,556	1,051.58
5.	Iron Ore	..	31,23,235	550.34
6.	Manganese Ore	..	4,74,227	302.23
7.	Magnesite	..	8,775	13.16
8.	Quartz	..	95,024	29.28
9.	Limestone	..	21,03,707	523.12
10.	Soapstone	..	4,655	15.88
11.	Limeshell	..	40,310	12.09
12.	Iron Ore fines	..	4,15,018	61.91
13.	Lime-stone (Sq. ft.) (Shahabad).		1,34,26,737	4,028.01

N.B. The figures refer to the calender year 1979

12.4.19. Important minor minerals mined during the year were building stones, ordinary clay and ornamental stones.

(D) Ground water

12.4.20. The State Groundwater Cell comprised of Geohydrological section, Geophysical section, Drilling section and Chemical laboratory. In addition, four Command Area unit offices and 19 Groundwater Survey District Offices functioned under this Cell.

12.4.21. An area of 18,559.00 sq.kms was covered by Geohydrological survey including inventorying of 5,134 wells. 1,665 pumping and recovery tests were carried out, measurement of 37,556 water levels was recorded, 11,073 technical advices were rendered to Government and private agencies and 358 borewells were drilled by the department.

12.4.22. The Geophysical section carried out 1,815 depth probes and located 924 well sites. 2,440 water samples were analysed in the departmental chemical laboratories. Ten groundwater studies reports were published. Groundwater investigations were conducted in the command areas of major river valley projects.

12.5. Sericulture

12.5.01. The main objective of the department of Sericulture was to promote and develop sericulture in the State from mulberry cultivation to silk weaving. Sericulture is one of the important industries in the State. During the year 1.12 lakh hectares were under mulberry cultivation.

12.5.02. The Director was the head of Department. He was assisted by Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors at the zonal and divisional levels. General Managers were in charge of silk industrial units. There were 6 zonal offices. At the headquarters, the Director was assisted by Joint

Directors Deputy Directors and other supporting staff. Shri V. Balasubramanian functioned as Director throughout the year.

12.5.03. The budget allotment and expenditure during the year were as shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Budget allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3
Plan ..	447.77	474.92
Non-plan ..	217.28	328.71
Total ..	665.05	803.63

The main achievements of the department during the year were:

12.5.04. The total production of layings in different grainages was 1820.07 lakhs. The production of reeling cocoons was 362.16 lakh kgs. 325.09 lakh kgs of cocoons were transacted through the cocoon markets during the year, fetching a market fee of Rs. 73.10 lakhs.

12.5.05. Production of raw silk was 2,699 tonnes. To increase the production of raw silk, the department had taken up the following steps, **viz.,** (i) conversion of a portion of rainfed mulberry garden into irrigated garden, (ii) introduction of improved variety of mulberry, (iii) introduction of bivoltine, (iv) control in the production of silk worm eggs, (v) financial assistance to sericulturists, (vi) planned extension work and technical guidance and (vii) steps to regulate the price of silk yarn and to ensure reasonable price for the cocoons.

12.5.06. To maintain purity of the seed, separate seed area was maintained. During the year 80.76 lakh layings and 124.55 crore Mysore seed cocoons were produced.

12.5.07. 1455.78 lakh bivoltine seed cocoons and 74.53 lakh bivoltine layings were produced.

12.5.08. During the year, 105 silk farms were functioning n the State, of which 83 were productive.

12.5.09. Under the Intensive Sericultural Development Programme, 36 extension centres, 25 extension-cum-chawki rearing centres, 630 chawki rearing centres, 4 model grainages, 10 silk farms and 2 training schools were established.

12.5.10. Under the Drought Prone Area Programme establishment of demonstration-cum-seed farm, supply of M.S. Cuttings, establishment of chawki rearing centres, supply of rearing appliances, extension of training in mulberry cultivation and rearing, supply of disease free layings and organising tours to sericulturists were taken up.

12.5.11. In addition to these, various schemes under the command A rea Development Authority and Western Ghats Schemes were taken up.

12.5.12. The World Bank Project involving financial outlay of Rs. 83.03 crores spread over a period of 5 years was formulated.

12.5.13. So far, 113 Sericulturists-cum-farmers' service Co-operative Societies were organised. These societies catered to the needs of agriculturists in general and sericulturists in particular for items of short and longterm loans. These societies advanced a sum of Rs. 316.00 lakhs during the year. 17 Silk Reeler's Industrial Co-operative Societies were organised and these societies advanced a sum of Rs. 200.00 lakhs as loans.

12.5.14. A Silk Marketing Board was established during the year in order to stabilise the prices of silk yarn. A Silk exchange was also established where buyers and sellers buy

and sell silk through open auction. Financial assistance to the weavers were extended by the Co-operative and commercial banks. Wide propaganda was given through exhibitions, study tours, film shows, etc.

12.5.15. Non-mulberry silk industry which comprises of Tassar and Eri was started. The total number of tassar cocoons harvested during the year was 4,18,000 and quantity of raw silk obtained was 545.00 kgs. The total number of eri cocoons harvested was 2,01,481.

12.5.16. As at the end of the year, there were 10 silk industrial concerns, of which, 7 were filatures for production of raw silk yarn from cocoons, one factory for conversion of raw silk to twisted silk yarn, another factory for production of pure silk fabrics and the third one was spun silk mill for production of spun silk and noil yarns. All these industrial concerns were run as departmental commercial undertakings which provided employment for 3,800 persons.

12.5.17. Total production of raw silk in the seven units was 1.34 lakh kgs. The production of twisted yarn was 11,426 kgs and that of handloom pure silk fabrics in the weaving section attached to the twisting factory was 30,418 metres.

12.5.18. The Government Silk Weaving Factory produced 90,291 metres of plain and laced pure silk fabrics The profit earned by the factory during the year was Rs. 12.93 lakhs.

12.5.19. The Government Spun mills produced 37,723 kgs of spun silk yarn, 38,648 kgs of noil yarn and 16,135 metres of spun silk fabrics. The profit was estimated at about Rs. 105.00 lakhs. The anticipated loss in the 7 filature units and twisting factory were estimated at Rs. 99.47 lakhs. Government continued to run all these filature units as a measure of price support to the cocoons produced by sericulturists in the state.

12.6. Stores Purchase

12.6.01. The Department of Stores Purchase was essentially a service organisation intended to meet the requirements of stationery, stores, etc., of all government departments. It acted as the purchasing and inspecting agency on behalf of all government departments. Government industrial concerns, however, did not come under the jurisdiction of this department. The purchase of medicines, drugs and equipments required by Government hospitals and dispensaries was also kept outside the purview of this department.

12.6.02. The Directorate was a single unit office with headquarters at Bangalore. The Director was the head of the department. He was assisted by three Assistant Directors, an Audit officer and other supporting staff. There was also an Executive Committee with the Director as Chairman and Deputy Secretaries to Government, Commerce and Industries and Finance Departments as members.

12.6.03. Shri K. M. Ponnappa functioned as Director till 23rd November 1979, Shri N. Viswanathan from 23rd November 1979 to 7th January 1980 and thereafter Shri M. L. Chandrakeerthy functioned as Director during the remaining part of the year.

12.6.04. The budget allotment of the department during the year was Rs. 9.95 lakhs, against which the expenditure of Rs. 9.81 lakhs was incurred. The revenue collected during the year was Rs. 1.92 lakhs.

12.6.05. With a view to expedite the finalisation of the contracts, consequent upon the steep rise in prices, the powers of the Director, for purchases were enhanced from Rs. 1.00 lakh to Rs. 2.00 lakhs and that of the Executive Committee from Rs. 2.00 lakhs to Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

12.6.06. The total orders placed by different Government departments, through this department, during the year were valued at Rs. 450.47 lakhs.

12.6.07. The scheme of internal audit system in the Stores Purchase Department contnued to function, in order to scrutinise the purchase files before the contracts were finaiised, so as to avoid unforeseen financial loss to the Government.

CHAPTER – 13

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES SECRETARIAT

13.1. Archaeology and Museums

13.1.01. The Department of Archaeology and Museums is responsible for conducting explorations and excavations of ancient sites/monuments, conservation of monuments of historical importance and maintenance of museums and antiquities.

13.1.02. The department was headed by the Director. During the period under report, Dr. M. S. Nagaraja Rao functioned as Director.

13.1.03. **Excavations.**—As a part of the programme of exploration of several medieval cities of historical importance as national projects, Hampi was chosen in Karnataka. The excavation, which was carried out jointly by the Archaeological Survey of India and the State Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, was done in an area, measuring 190 × 140 meters enclosed with a massive fortification of Cyldopean masnory known as Mint. This area was a very important complex during Vijayanagara period. A narrow passage separated the Mint Complex and Mahanavami Dibba Complex. Within the enclosure of the Mint Complex, there were six massive structures and a Kalyani at the southern end. The excavations of the mound on the north-western end of the enclosure revealed a basement of fairly large stone structure with a well having lime plastered floor. The structure was surrounded by a prakara.

13.1.04. Numismatic Explorations

Under the provision of the Karnataka Treasure Trove Act, 1962, 126 gold, 187 silver and 4 copper coins were received by the Directorate.

(i) Of the 187 silver coins received, 92 belonging to the period of Queen Victoria, Edward VII, George V and George VI issued between the years 1862 and 1940 were

found at village Gulaganji Koppa in Dharwad District. The remaining 95 coins, belonging to the periods from 1840 to 1901 A.D., were discovered at H. Veereyur village of Bellary taluk.

(ii) 12 gold coins discovered at Pudakalkatti village of Dharwad taluk was received as a treasure trove, of which, 4 varahas had the protrayal of Balakrishna on obverse and a legend in Devanagari script "Pratapa Krishna Raya", thus being ascribable to the period of Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagara. 3 more varahas, belonging to the same period had the image of Lakshmi Narayana on the obverse and the remaining 5 varahas bore the legend 'Pratapa Devaraya' on the reverse.

(iii) 114 tiny gold coins called as Fanams and half Fanams belonging to the periods of Kantirava Narasa Raja of Mysore (1639-59 A.D.), Alamgip II Azizuddin (Mughal ruler 1754-59 A.D.), Haider of Mysore (1781-82 A.D.) and Shah Alam II Jalaluddin (Mughal ruler 1759-88 A.D.) were found at Kesaramadu village of Tumkur Taluk.

(iv) Four copper coins belonging to 19th century were received from Kodagu district. One of the coins bore the insignia of the East India Company, as well as the year of issuance of the coin (1808) on one side and the other side bore the Persian Script "DO KAAS" and "DO FULOOS" Two more coins bore the symbol of scale of justice on one side and on the other side four segments wherein 'VEIC' was inscribed.

13.1.05. **Explorations of Antiquities**

(i) Explorations conducted during the year resulted in finding of 37 inscriptions (34 Kannada, 2 Arabic and one Persian), 11 ancient sites, 30 temples, 143 sculptures, 19 megaliths, 2 tombs and 3 mosques.

(ii) Of the 34 Kannada inscriptions, 12 were found in Bidar district and 22 in Shimoga, Dharwad and Chitradurga districts. The Arabic inscription found in Bidar district

belonged to the 17th Century A.D. The Persian inscription belonging to the time of Tippu Sultan was found in Mandya district.

(iii) All the ancient sites explored were in Basavakalyan taluk of Bidar district and revealed the existence of human habitations in the area during Mesolithic and Neolithic times.

(iv) Of the 19 Megalithic burials (pre-historic times) found, 5 were Dolemenoids cists and 7 were cairn circles. On the surface of these megalithis black and red pot shreds pieces of round pot bowl, tulip shaped bowl and conical lids were found. Some of the pieces had graffitti marks. The remaining 7 were undisturbed megalithis of Dolemenoid cists.

13.1.06. **Acquisitions made by the Museums**

(i) During the year under report, the following articles were acquired: 36 sculptures, one inscription, one dagger, one cannon ball, one kannada manuscript, one painting and two utensils.

(ii) 3,154 antiquities had been registered up to the end of December 1979 under the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

(iii) Under the programme of conservation of Monuments, Works relating to conservation of 6 monuments were completed and six more were under progress.

13.2. **Public Instruction**

13.2.01. The main objective of the department of Public Instruction is to provide for good school education to the children in the age group 6-16 years. The department is responsible for providing free and compulsory education to all eligible children.

13.2.02. The department had four divisional, 21 district and 187 range offices. The pattern of education followed was according to the 10 + 2 formula. The Commissioner for Public Instruction was the head of the department. Sri Syed Basheer Ahmed functioned as Commissioner for Public Instruction. He was assisted by Shri K. Mallappa, Director of Public Instruction (Primary Education), Shri M. C. Muniswamy, Director of Public Instruction K.S.E.E. Board, Shri J. M. T. Rajan, Director of State Educational Research and Training and S. P. Satish, Director of Public Instruction (Special).

13.2.03. There were 40,301 institutions under the control of the department consisting of 265 composite junior colleges, 2,255 high schools, 12,131 higher primary schools, 22,532 lower primary schools and 3,118 pre-primary schools. The total enrolment in these institutions was 58,22,089 and the number of teachers was 1,37,744.

13.2.04. In the Master Plan for the VI and VII plan periods, the following strategies regarding Primary education were incorporated for implementation, viz. emphasis on attendance than on enrolment, appointment of additional teachers, refining in curricular incentives to children, etc.

13.2.05. An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs was utilised for construction of 888 class rooms. Rs. 50.00 lakhs were spent for providing libraries to 4,000 primary schools. Attendance scholarships were given to 7,500 girls and the amount spent for this was Rs. 3.00 lakhs. Text books were supplied to 40,000 children.

13.2.06. Under the tribal sub-plan, two government high schools were started for the benefit of tribal children. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was utilised towards construction of buildings for government high schools including local body high schools taken over by Government.

13.2.07. There were 670 commerce institutes in the state. Permission was accorded to start three drawing schools. The syllabus for Karnatic music, Hindustani music, dance and talavadya were revised. Six special music and dance institutes were accorded recognition and grants sanctioned. There were 9 sanskrit colleges, 150 aided pathasalas and 42 vedapathasalas.

13.2.08. Educational concessions to the children and dependents of service personnel, special scholarships to the students studying in National Defence Academy and Laxmibai National College of Physical education, educational concessions to the children of certain retired defence personnel and political sufferers, etc., were awarded.

13.2.09. Welfare measures such as financial assistance to physically handicapped and mentally retarded students, medical expenses and financial aid to teachers and their dependents, construction of teachers' homes, etc ; were taken up.

13.3. Collegiate Education

13.3.01. The department is responsible for the administration of Government colleges and grant-in-aid in respect of aided private colleges. The department was headed by the Director. Smt. P. Selviedas was functioned as Director during the year under report.

13.3.02. During the year, 26 Government and 268 private affiliated colleges including 26 law colleges, 17 evening colleges and 50 unaided colleges functioned under this department. The total student strength of all these colleges during the past three years was as shown below :

Year	Govt. Colleges		Private Colleges		*Total (both boys and girls)*
	Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1977-78	22,122	12,782	1,12,369	38,500	1,85,77
1978-79	24,162	12,804	1,29,934	47,568	2,14,46
1979-80	24,266	13,086	1,33,932	50,465	2,21,74

13.3.03. Various kinds of scholarships were being awarded to the students of both Government and Private colleges in the State. An amount of Rs. 93.35 lakhs was spent by the State Government and Rs. 64.22 lakhs by Government of India towards the award of scholarships.

13.3.04. Under the centrally sponsored scheme, grants to the universities in the state to the extent of Rs. 16.00 lakhs were released for the production of literature in regional languages at the university stage.

13.3.05. State's share of assistance was released as and when proposals from the colleges for starting Book Banks were received.

13.3.06. The Directorate has established a Recovery Cell for the recovery of loan scholarship amount sanctioned under the Government of India National Loan Scholarship Scheme. Out of Rs. 175.49 lakhs, Rs. 48.97 lakhs have been collected during the year.

13.4. Technical Education

13.4.01. The main function of the Department of Technical Education was to administer, supervise, control and develop the engineering and technical institutions. The department was responsible for the formulation of studies and courses, inspections, selection and allotment of students for admission to government and aided engineering colleges.

13.4.02. The Director was the head of the department. He was assisted by two Joint Directors, 5 Deputy Directors and other officers and officials. Shri M. R. Dharmaiah Gowda, functioned as the Director of Technical Education upto 30th November 1979 and Shri Noor Ahmed took charge and continued thereafter.

13.4.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department during the year were as furnished below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Plan	*Non-plan*	
1		2	3
Budget allotment	..	96.01	412.47
Expenditure	..	93.10	476.23

13.4.04. There were 71 technical institutions under the control of the department. Out of these, 29 were colleges at degree level, 36 were at diploma/post diploma levels and 6 were junior technical schools at secondary level. During the year, 9 new engineering colleges were started under the private sector. The total approved intake and enrolment during the year was as shown below :

Course	*Approved intake*	*Admission to I year*	*Total enrolment for the course 3 yrs/2 yrs*
1	2	3	4
1. Degree	7,483	7,318	20,922
2. Diploma	4,840	4,711	10,936
3. Junior technical schools ..	360	342	876

13.4.05. There was a definite improvement in the staff position during the year.

69 teachers were deputed for Doctorate/Post graduate studies, technical teachers traning, etc. The staff position during the year was as shown below :

Category of post post	*Sanctioned strength*	*Posts filled-up*	*Posts filled up by*	
			S.C.	*S.T.*
1	2	3	4	5
Class I & Class II ..	241	159	4	1
Class III ..	1,769	1,376	93	14
Class IV ..	820	548	203	6
Total ..	2,830	2,083	300	21

13.4.06. A sum of Rs. 20.03lakhs was spent on award of scholarships during the year. 2075 scholarships/free-ships, half freeships were awarded to degree students and 2,947 to diploma students. The students belonging to the socially and economically weaker sections i.e., scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward communities were awarded scholarships by the department of Social Welfare, Collegiate Education, Government of India, etc. All the students studying in Junior technical schools were awarded stipends.

13.4.07. As against 11,719 students who appeared for I year, II year and III year Diploma courses, 9,079 passed the concerned examination.

13.4.08. The scheme of consolidation and development of government and aided institutions at an estimated cost of Rs. 378.50 lakhs was taken up. Under this, a detailed survey to assess the adequacy or inadequacy of equipments in relation to the prescribed syllabus was carried out. Equipment not available in the institutions, were supplied under this scheme. The scheme for modernisation of existing laboratories and workshops in all Government and aided institutions by repairing and replacing unserviceable items of equipments, was under implementation in a phased manner. The special coaching scheme for the students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes continued during the year. An independent post of principal in all the polytechnics was created, in keeping with the increase in duties and responsbilities, senior officers were posted.

13.4.09. The engineering colleges and polytechnics which were eligible for grants-in-aid, were paid a sum of Rs. 182.15 lakhs during the year.

13.4.10. Educational tours were arranged in which the students visited several places of industrial and academic interest in the country. The students who completed their final degree or diploma examinations were assisted by their institutions through arrangement for their practical training in several well established industries/firms in and outside the State.

13.5. National Cadet Corps

13.5.01. The main objectives of the Department of National Cadet Corps were to develop the qualities of leadership, comradeship, and character among the student community and to create a force of disciplined and trained manpower to assist the nation in cases of national emergency.

13.5.02. The department was headed by the Director. He was assisted by the Group Commanders, Unit Commanders and Service Officers.

13.5.03. Sri B. L. Chadha functioned as Director till September 1979, thereafter Air Commander VBR Misra took charge and continued as Director.

13.5.04. The budget allotment of the department for the year under report was Rs. 1.34 lakhs under non-plan scheme and Rs. 0.43 lakh under plan scheme.

13.5.05. The N.C.C. in Karnataka was the largest youth organisation. Social Service, being the integral part of N.C.C., training was given to the N.C.C. Cadets in close liaison with Block Development Officers, Village Extension Officers, Local Panchayats and allied agencies.

13.5.06. A 170 ft. Khandiga twin cable suspension bridge across river Mulky (Parappady river) on the Mangalore—Udupi west coast highway was constructed during the year.

13.5.07. During the International Children's year, books, magazines, pencils, notebooks, sweets, bread, milk, clothes, etc; were distributed to the needy children. Medical support was harnessed to carry out immunisation of children against epidemics and a number of educational classes were conducted to help the poor and destitute children.

13.5.08. Link roads in harijan colonies were constructed in different villages. As a part of the social service, blood was also donated.

13.5.09. In order to develop a spirit of adventure among the cadets, various projects like cycling,

mountaineering, sailing, etc., were undertaken. As a part of this, 23 cycling expedition in which 1,165 cadets participated, were organised. The largest expedition among 23, was the one covering a distance of 1,118 kms from Bangalore to Hyderabad.

13.5.10. 36 Trekking expeditions in the western ghat and historical places in the hinterland were organised. A total number of 2,675 cadets participated in it.

13.5.11. One sailing expedition covering a distance of 43 nautical miles was organised in the backwater of Kali river.

13.5.12. Two cadets from Karnataka participated in the Youth Exchange Programme organised by Canada World Youth Association during the month of August 1979. Besides, several sports activities were also organised during the year.

13.6. Youth Services

13.6.01. The main objective of the department of Youth Services is the promotion of welfare of the youth, essentialy through sports and cultural activities, by providing the needed infrastructure.

13.6.02 The head quarters of the department is located at Bangalore. The Director was the head of department. He was assisted by the divisional, district and taluk level officers. The Deputy Director of Youth Services at the divisional level, District Youth Services Officers at the district level and Assistant Youth Services Officers at taluk level, form the hierarchy of the department.

13.6.03. The major activities of the department consist of organising youth clubs, sports competitions, youth camps, youth festivals and inter-State tours, etc.

13.6.04. The major achievements of the department during the year were as follows :

(i) The Stipendary Employment Scheme continued to be implemented in the department. Un-employed graduates, post-graduates and diploma holders, whose parental income was less than Rs. 3,600 were continued to work, on a stipend of Rs. 150 per month,

(ii) To mark the 500th birth anniversary of Sri Gurunanak, the construction of Gurunanak Bhavan at a total cost of Rs. 20.06 lakhs was sanctioned,

(iii) In order to make the youth leaders aware of the recent developments in economic, social and cultural fields, training programmes were conducted at Youth Hostel, Kumbalgod,

(iv) Persons who had secured distinction at national and state level sports competetions were given awards,

(v) The department continued to provide financial assistance to various organisations like Youth Clubs, Yuvathi Mandals and Bharath Scouts and Guides etc., for construction of gymnasium buildings, for purchase of equipments to gymnasium in rural and urban areas for development of play grounds and purchase of sports materials to different educational institutions,

(vi) About 13,000 youth clubs were formed in the state so far,

(vii) Regional Youth centres were formed in the districts. In these centres, encouragement and facilities were provided for starting hobby groups, free coaching classes in sports and games, reference-**cum**-text book library, etc.

(viii) Youth camps and rallies were being conducted every year,

(ix) Youth Service Boards were set up to guide and chalk out programmes and several schemes for the welfare of the department at district, division and state level,

(x) Constructioon of modern stadia were takenup in almost all district headquarters,

(xi) Karnataka State Sports Council functioned for the promotion of sports and games in the state and gave financial and technical assistance to sports organisations for their activities.

13.6.05. During the year, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was earmarked to develop the sports complexes where stadium works were completed.

13.6.06. The scheme for construction and development of swimming pools at district levels was also taken up.

13.6.07. The construction of State Youth Centre building at Bangalore was in the completion stage and so far nearly Rs. 40.00 lakhs have been spent on this building.

13.6.08. Three youth Hostels were being run by the department at Kumbalgod, Jog and Kemmannagundi. Three student hostels also were being run by the department at Raichur, Bellary and Belgaum.

13.6.09. National Service Scheme and Planning Forums were taken up in Universities. Student Welfare Officers were appointed to work as liaison Officers between the students and the authorities. An honorarium of Rs. 75 pm and a contingent amount of Rs. 150 pm was paid to each Student Welfare Officer.

13.6.10. 'Youth Karnataka', a quarterly Journal was continued to be published by the department.

13.7. State Archives

13.7.01. The main functions of the department of State Archieves were the scientific preservation and reproduction of old records.

13.7.02. The Director was the head of the department, with headquarters at Bangalore. The staff strength of the department, during the year, was as follows :

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Staff in position*	*Vacant posts*
1	2	3	4
Class I	7	7	..
Class II	15	12	3
Class III	50	26	24
Class IV	40	23	17
Total ..	112	68	44

13.7.03. For the year under report the plan provision of the department was Rs. 3.00 lakhs and the non-plan provision was Rs. 7.14 lakhs.

13.7.04. The Historical records section attended to the scientific preservation of brittle and wornout documents, sorting of records, compilation of reference media and providing materials for the use of research scholars, educational institutions, public and various agencies of Government. Important letters written by the Dewans of erstwhile State of Mysore and other important State documents of their period were published under the title 'Karnataka Letters'. Four volumes comprising correspondence/letters of late Dewans Sri T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, P. N. Krishnamurthy, V. P. Madhavarao, T. Ananda Rao and the related documents of their periods were under print.

The publication of hitherto unpublished, historical documents is another activity of the historical record section. As a part of this activity two volumes of collection of letters entitled "**Fort Saint George Letters to the Court of Directors, London**" were under print. The listing and acquisition of private records of historical value continued during the year.

A survey was conducted in Kodagu, Shimoga, Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur districts and 4,800 documents were listed. The concerned books, old newspapers and manuscripts were acquired by the State Archives.

13.7.05. The General Records section continued the work of servicing, maintaining, preserving and weeding of records pertaining to the Karnataka Government Secretariat departments. During the year 57,638 records were weeded.

13.7.06. The spare copy section of the department acquired and preserved spare copies of official publications, gazettes, government orders, notifications, important official circulars, etc. of all the departments.

13.7.07. The Index section compiled annual indexes for the Secretariat departments.

13.7.08. The Reprography section was entrusted with the work of production of copies of records. During the year, 1,225 exposures were taken and 3,364 xerox copies were prepared.

13.7.09. During the year, 1,693 books were bound in the binding section. The work of building up of a reference library in the Department of State Archives was in progress.

13.7.10. The department celebrated the "International Archives Week" from 23 to 29th October 1979 and displayed all important records for public view.

13.8. Public Libraries

13.8.01. With the enactment of Karnataka Public Libraries Act, 1965, to provide for the establishment and maintenance of Public Libraries and the organisation of a comprehensive Rural Urban Library Service in the State, the department of public libraries came into being in the State in 1966.

13.8.02. The department was headed by the State Librarian, who was also ex-officio secretary of the State Library Authority.

13.8.03. The total budget allotment for the department during the year was Rs. 118.07 lakhs, of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs was for plan and Rs. 81.35 lakhs for non-plan schemes. Collection towards Library Cess from Local Library Authorities amounted to Rs. 34.72 lakhs.

13.8.04. The State Central Library acted as a reservoir of books and periodicals consisting of the following sections: (i) State Bureau of Copy Right Collections, (ii) State Library for the Blind, (iii) State Bibliographical Bureau, (iv) State Bureau of Technical Services and (v) State Bureau of Inter Library Loans.

13.8.05. Besides lending books on a take home basis to members, books were also given on loan under the 'Inter Library Loan System'. In the city of Mysore, books were delivered to home through mobile library service.

13.8.06. During the year under report, a total number of 28,64,513 books were purchased costing Rs. 50.78 lakhs.

13.8.07. As at the end of the year, there were, in the State 10 City Central Libraries and 19 District Central Libraries with 340 branch libraries. Besides these, there were 204 libraries aided by the Department of Public Libraries. During the year an amount of Rs. 84,370 was sanctioned as grant to 75 of the aided libraries.

13.9. Kannada and Culture

13.9.01. The main function of the department of Kannada and Culture is the development of Kannada as official language and development of literary and cultural activities in the State.

13.9.02. The department had 4 divisional offices and 9 district level offices. In addition there were five academies, viz: the Karnataka Sahitya Academy, the Karnataka Nataka Academy, the Karnataka Lalitha Kala Academy, the Karnataka Sangeetha Nritya Academy and the Karnataka Urdu Academy functioning under the administrative control of the department.

13.9.03. The department had a budget allotment of Rs. 77.59 lakhs under non-plan schemes and Rs. 42.50 lakhs under plan schemes against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 81.30 lakhs and Rs. 26.15 lakhs, respectively.

13.9.04. Following were the important achievements of the department during the year:

(i) 350 judgements in Kannada given by judges at Revenue Tribunal and Co-operative Courts were received, of which, 3 judgements adjudged best, were awarded prizes (ii) Action was taken to visit various offices and select the best office/officer/official who had put in atmost efforts in using Kannada in day to day work, for award of prizes (iii) 12 books on official language/correspondence were received for award of prize to the best book and were sent for review, (iv) About 408 English typists and stenographers were imparted training in Kannada typewriting and shorthand, (v) Training in drafting and noting was given to gazetted and non-gazetted officers, judicial officers and non kannadigas, (vi) 715 Kannada type-writers were supplied to various offices. An amount of Rs. 3.25 lakhs was paid to 825 officials as incentive award for passing Kannada typing/shorthand. Rs. 42,350 was granted as financial assistance to 93 commerce institutions for purchase

of Kannada typewriters. Rs. 8,500 were granted as financial assistance to 18 institutions for imparting training in Kannada Shorthand, (vii) Village Directory was under print. Glossary of administrative terms of 47 departments were translated. Karnataka, Mysore and Bangalore Universities were entrusted with the work of translation and publication of law books. Six books were translated by the Karnataka University, three books by the Bangalore University and one book by the Mysore University. (viii) Best Judgements in Kannada delivered by Sessions and other courts were got printed. Out of a proposed 10,000 words to be selected for compilation law lexicon, 7,000 words were selected. Regarding departmental manuals, translation of jail manual was taken up during the year. (ix) Training of trainers was taken up and 46 trainers were imparted training. Three post-graduate students of Madras University, two students of Osmania University and three students of Calicut University were given scholarship of Rs. 1,000 per annum each. (x) Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1,35,800 was given to publication of puranas, Bharat dharshan, Jagath Sahitya-mela, Kuran, Vignana Prapancha, History of Vijayanagar empire, publication of Tulu history and culture. 35 books were recommended for subvention and the amount of subvention given was Rs. 12,645. Cultural programmes were conducted giving encouragement to folk artists and troupes. (xi) The work of compilation and publication of Kannada–Kannada dictionary at a cost of Rs. 32.25 lakhs was entrusted to the Kannada Sahitya Parishat. The University of Mysore had published eight volumes of Kannada encyclopaedia and the ninth volume was under print. This University had also obtained sanction of Government for the compilation and publication of subject encyclopaedia in 30 volumes. (xii) Maintenance and equipment grant of Rs. 3.57 lakhs was given to the Adarsha Film Institute, Bangalore. Grants were given to other schemes such as preparation of Tulu Lexicon Project, Yakshagana programmes, maintenance of Karnataka

Chitrakala parishat, survey and collection of traditional paintings of Mysore State, etc.

13.10. Mining Education

13.10.01. The department of Mining Education provides training in mining and mine surveying.

13.10.02. The Director was the head of the department. Shri M. R. Dharmaiah Gowda functioned as Director upto December 1979 and thereafter Shri Noor Ahmed took charge. The total staff strength of the department was 36.

13.10.03. Sixty candidates were selected and admitted to the first year diploma in Mining and Mine Surveying course. Out of these, 12 seats were given to S.C. candidates. The total strength of students in all the three years of the diploma course was 191.

13.10.04. The State Government awarded 94 scholarships/freeships involving an amount of Rs. 12,933 and Central Government awarded 37 scholarships involving an amount of Rs. 28,348.

13.10.05. Bharat Gold Mines Limited, continued to provide facilities for practical training of the students, both in underground mining work and mine surveying.

13.11. Flying Training School

13.11.01. The object of the Department of Flying Training School is to create air mindedness among the youth of the state and to provide flying training for the issue of private and commercial pilots' licences.

13.11.02. The Principal was the head of the department He was assisted by a Chief Flying Instructor as the head of the Flying Training Section and a Chief Aircraft Maintenance Engineer as the head of the Engineering Section.

Shri B. S. Jayadev, Chief Aircraft Maintenance Engineer functioned as Principal during the year. The total staff strength of the department was 53.

13.11.03. The revenue realised by the department during the year was Rs. 2.77 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 6.08 lakhs.

13.11.04. The department was imparting flying training to NCC cadets and conducting joy flights, charter flights for publicity and Bharat Electronics Limited Radar flights. Training of pilots in the country was done by the Flying clubs (Private bodies) and Flying Training Institutes/schools run by State Government.

13.11.05. The Institution was getting financial assistance from Government of India and the assistance depended on the flying performance made during the year, at the rates sanctioned from time to time, limiting the subvention to the number of flying hours, allotted.

13.11.06. The scale of subvention during the year was as follows :

(i) Rs. 148 per hour in respect of flying provided to trainees, who were matriculates and below 22 years of age.

(ii) Rs. 121 per hour in respect of flying imparted to trainees, who were either non-matriculates or 22 years of age and above.

(iii) Rs. 121 per hour in respect of flying provided to cadets of NCC Air Wing, irrespective of age.

13.11.07. The Director General of Civil Aviation allotted 1000 hours of subsidised flying for the year 1979-80. The financial assistance received from the Government of India during the year was Rs. 1.34 lakhs.

13.11.08. Flying training was provided to the cadets of NCC Airwing, during the year. Ten cadets were on roll at the beginning of the year. Twelve cadets were admitted

during the year and six trainees obtained private pilot licences during the year. Flying was provided to (i) 7 private pilot licence holders for the renewal of their private pilot licences, (ii) 10 unemployed pilots to renew their commercial pilot licences and (iii) 24 pilots to improve their quality of flying. The revenue realised on account of conducting joy flights and commercial piloting was Rs. 7,398.

13.11.09. The department had taken up providing flying training to qualify for the issue of private pilot licences without any restriction, which entails providing cross country flying experience. Providing cross country flying experience to the persons, who had taken the restricted private pilot licences, during the previous years was also taken up. Besides, foreign nationals too were admitted to undergo flying training.

13.12. Printing, Stationery and Publications

13.12.01. The department of Printing, Stationery and Publications was reesponsible to render timely and efficient service to several offices of Government and autonomous bodies of the State,in the matter of printing and supply of stationery, etc.

13.12.02. The Director was the head of department and was assisted by a Joint Director, Senior Deputy Directors, Deputy Directors, and Assistant Directors. The department had its Central Press at Bangalore and branch presses at Madikeri, Mysore, Dharwad and Gulbarga. The total strength of the Government Central Press including High Court Press stood at 1962. Shri B. N. Ramamurthy was the Director during the year.

13.12.03. The printing section continued to undertake important works connected with the printing of periodicals of government departments, invitations, booklets, lottery

13.12.04. During the year, 51 weekly gazettes, 1,331 english extraordinary gazettes, 454 kannada extraordinary gazettes, 14,296 english notifications, 6,803 kannada notifications and 1,200 land acquisition notifications were published.

13.12.05. The Research Bureau section continued to manufacture border designs to plastic welding, plastic diary covers. The work of printing of Kannada encyclopaedia was continued.

13.12.06. The out-turn of work in these presses, was as follows :

Item	Govt. Central Press	High Court Press	Govt. branch Press, Dharwad	Govt. branch Press, Gulbarga	Govt. branch Press, Madikeri
1. No. of pages composed	1,53,256	5,000	7,753	5,290	4,903
2. Impressions printed (in lakhs).	918.7	32.0	283.7	233.3	147.7
3. No. of books stitched ('000).	..	53.0	..	296.4	..
No. of books bound (000).	6,677.7	6.2	..	..	396.9

13.12.07. The distribution of stationery articles, duplicators and typewriters to several department was attended to by the Government Stationery Depot, Bangalore. All the government offices down to taluk level were supplied with stationery articles directly. Out of the total stock of 1,144 typewriters, 1,019 typewriters were issued during the year. Out of the total paper stock of 2,585 tonnes, 1,585 tonnes were issued.

13.12.08. Stocks handled by the department during the year was valued at Rs. 196.30 lakhs. The value of supplies made to several departments including supply of paper and boards to different presses amounted to Rs. 134.50 lakhs.

13.12.09. The Government branch stationery Depot, Dharwad continued to attend to the supplies of stationery articles to offices of Belgaum division. The total value of receipts during the year was Rs. 5.37 lakhs.

13.12.10. 494 offices of Gulbarga division were supplied with stationery articles by the Government branch Stationery Depot, Gulbarga. The cost of supplies amounted to Rs. 2.70 lakhs.

13.12.11. A sum of Rs. 5.64 lakhs was realised by the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore by the sale of 1658 publications. Publications worth Rs. 1.44 lakhs were supplied to government offices free of cost. Government Branch Book Depots, Dharwad and Gulbarga also attended to the supply and sale of various important publications to Government offices as well as to the general public.

13.12.12. The Text Book section, situated in the Central Press premises, was the main controlling office for the Chief Text Book Distribution Centre, Mysore. There were three Divisional Text Book Depots, at Bangalore, Dharwad and Gulbarga and 15 District Book Depots in the State during the year. The Government Text Book Press, Mysore attended exclusively to the printing of nationalised text books and the press was able to print 75.35 lakh books during the year. Other Government presses printed 41.00 lakh text books and private presses printed 45.00 lakhs text books. A total of 161.35 lakh text books were printed during the year.

13.13. **Adult Education**

13.13.01. The department of Adult Education was created in order to implement Adult Education Programmes in the State as a part of National Adult Education Programme formulated by the Government of India.

13.13.02. The Director was the head of department. He was assisted by Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors

and other supporting staff. District Adult Education Officers were incharge of each district assisted by Project Officers and Assistant Project Officers.

13.13.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department under various heads were as follows :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Heads of Account	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
(i) Non-Plan	27.00	27.00
(ii) State Plan	38.86	19.95
(iii) Central sector	62.82	11.68
Total ..	128.68	58.63

13.13.04. The object of the programme was to make, during the period 1978-83, all the illiterate adults in the age group 15-35 years, literates. Accordingly, intensive propaganda was made throughout the State using the media like AIR, newspapers, etc. Several voluntary organisations including the Karnataka State Adult Education Council came forward to run literacy centres in different areas in the State.

13.13.05. The State Resource Centre was established at Mysore and entrusted with the work of research, evaluation, preparation of instruction materials, followup literature and training of functionaries and the Centre was able to prepare instruction materials, guidebooks and booklets.

13.13.06. During the year, Government of India gave clearance for the implementation of 13 Rural Functional Literacy Projects, each Project containing 300 centres. The State Government also gave clearance for the implementation of 68 projects each having 30 centres and the work was entrusted to the Karnataka State Adult Education Council. The Farmers' Functional Literacy Programme and non-formal education programme were merged into one

called as "Rural Functional Literacy Programme". 28 voluntary organisations in the state received financial assistance and they started 1,163 adult education centres.

13.13.07. The physical progress achieved during the year is given below:

	Programme	*No. of centres started*	*No. of adults enrolled*
1.	Rural functional Literacy programme ..	3,866	1,16,246
2.	Assistance to voluntary agencies	1,163	34,708
3.	Nehru Yuvak Kendras	231	6,890
4.	Karnataka State Adult Education Council (Plan).	1,831	54,804
5.	Karnataka State Adult Education Council (Non-Plan).	234	7,012
6.	Pilot Project at Basavakalyana	100	2,180
7.	Integrated Child Development Scheme ..	89	2,662
8.	Universities/Colleges	248	7,455
	All ..	7,762	2,31,957

13.14. Translation

13.14.01. The function of the department of Translation was mainly to deal with the work of translating all Acts, Bills, Ordinancees, reports, etc., into, Kannada in furtherance of the promotion of Kannada as the official language of the State's administration.

13.14.02. The Director was the head of the department. He was assisted by other supporting staff. During the year Shri Kanthi Rao held the post of the Director. The cadre strength of the department was 78.

13.14.03. The Directorate attended to the translations of Bills, Acts, Ordinances, Statutory Rules, Notifications, Legal Glossary of Central and State Governments, forms, registers, official correspondence, departmental manuals, etc. During the year under report, 4 Ordinances, 30 State

Acts and 29 Central Acts were translated and sent to the Official Language (Legislative) Commission for scrutiny and 13 state bills were translated and sent to the Government Press for printing. Glossaries of technical terms of 4 departments and designations of 8 departments were translated into Kannada. 45 items (1,708 pages) received from various departmets were translated during the year under report. There was a Hindi and minority Languages Branch in which matters relating to Hindi, Marathi and Urdu received from different departments of secretariat, various offices of ministers and other heads of departments were being translated. 374 items were translated in these languages during the year.

13.14.04. The Official Language (Legislative) Commission had taken up the work of scrutiny of translation of 38 Central Acts and 17 State Acts. Also, the work of revision and expansion of legal glossary was taken up during the year.

13.15. State Educational Research and Training

13.15.01. The department of State Educational Research and Training was formed with a view to initate carefully planned action to improve the quality of school education.

13.15.02. The Director was the head of the department. The department consists of (1) State Institute of Education, (2) State Institute of Science, (3) Educational and Vocational Guidance Bureau, (4) State Evaluation Unit, (5) Educational Technology Cell, (6) Audio Visual Education Section, (7) Teachers' Training Institutes and B.Ed. colleges and (8) Text Books Committee.

13.15.03. The State Institute of Education was involved in qualitative improvement of education in general and that of primary education and teacher's education in particular. To achieve this object, the following programmes were taken up during the year: (i) the Publication 'Prathamika

Sikshaka' (three issues) 'Teachers' Education' (2 issues and 'Excellance in Teachers' Education' (Annual) were distributed to all the institutions, free of cost, in order to cater to the needs of primary school teachers to improve their professional competency. These publication include model lesson plans, research papers on some innovative projects, etc., (ii) 16 publications of of the Department of State Educational Research and Training were updated, (iii) A workshop for developing methodology for non-formal education was conducted, (iv) Workshops on the preparation of resource units in social studiees for VI Standard, to design learning aids in mathematics for primary schools, on environmental approch to pre-primary education, on environmental studies for teachers and supervisors of primary schools, on environmental appoach to pre-primary Education and for teacher educators, etc., were organised, (v) Members of the staff of the general education section visited Teachers' Training Institutes and provided guidance in the implementation of content-**cum**-methodology. Government had taken adequate steps to provide schooling facilities and incentives to children at all stages. (vi) UNICEF Project II, (i.e., primary education-curriculum renewal) was implemented with the main objective of reducing wastage and stagnation at the primary level I-IV through introduction of innovative measures in curriculum and teaching. Ten project schools in each of the hilly, tribal and slum areas were selected for introduction of Project II. (vii) UNICEF Project, III (i.e., Community Education and Participation) was implemented with the main objective of establishing a close rapport between the community and the school. 12 booklets on subjects of interest to the local areas have been got prepared in collaboration with the experts of the University of Agricultural Sciences and Central Institute of Home Science. (viii) Orientation training programme was conducted with the intention of achieving effective ungraded school system. (ix) The National Council for Educational Research and Training, New Delhi had undertaken to implement the UNICEF assisted Project "Comprehensive Access to Primary Education" in various states and union territories of India.

Karnataka State had also given concurrence for the implementation of the Project.

13.15.04. The objective of the State Institute of Science was to popularise science and to give due importance to science education. Various inservice training courses were conducted. The Orientation Training Centre had conducted during the year, five courses for primary school science teachers from different districts.

13.15.05. The main objective of the Educational and Vocational Guidance Bureau was to equip schools with the personnel trained in 'guidance', so that they render guidance service. 'Guidance News', a quarterly journal was published.

13.15.06. The main aim of the State Evaluation unit was to bring about qualitative improvement in education at the secondary stage in the State.

13.15.07. The Educational Technology Cell was created to bring about qualitative improvement in education at the secondary stage n the State.

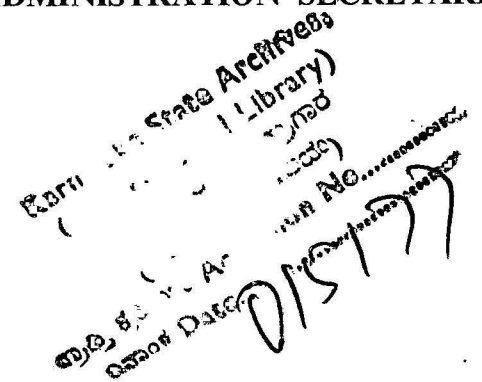
13.15.08. The State Educational Research Bureau was incharge of (i) preparation of syllabus and curriculum, (ii) preparation of text books for standards I to X, (iii) preparation of text books for other categories like Pandit, Moulvi, Samskrita courses ofo studies, etc., (iv) preparation of guide books to teachers and (v) Production of children's literature.

13.15.09. A Text Book Committee was established to assist the Director in prescription of certain non-nationalised text books, bulk purchase of books of educational value and their supply to schools, prescription of copy books and supplementary readers and recommendation of books and periodicals to school libraries. Review of text books was done by referring the text books to experienced and competent teachers.

13.15.10. The Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications was in-charge of printing and distribution of all the text books which were natonalsed in the State from standards I to X.

CHAPTER—14

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE HEALTH AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION SECRETARIAT



14.1. Health and Family Welfare Services

14.1.01. The department of Health and Family Welfare Services was responsible to provide better health facilities to the people, especially the rural folk, by means of preventive, curative and promotional services, by implementing various national and state health programmes in the State.

14.1.02. The department was headed by a Director who was assisted by six Joint Directors, an Administrative Officer, a Chief Accounts Officer cum Financial Adviser and other staff at head quarters. At the divisional, district and sub-divisional level, the Director was assisted by Joint Directors, District Health and Family Welfare Officers and Assistant District Health and Family Welfare Officers respectively,

14.1.03. Dr. J. S. Saksena functioned as Director during the period under report.

14.1.04. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department,for the year, were as shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.		Budget allotment	Expenditure
1.	Plan	2930.15	1107.28
2.	Non-Plan	4282.35	3035.98

Note.—The above figures are provisional.

14.1.05. The important achievements of the department, were as follows:

(1) 55 Primary Health Units were established.

(2) A materinity home attached to PHC Kaiyyamballi, T. Narasipur taluk was established.

(3) A clinical laboratory at General Hospital, Chikkaballapur was established.

(4) Two filaria clinics and one filaria central unit were established at Gulbarga city, Shorapur town and Guledgud, Bijapur district respectively.

(5) The Urban Malaria scheme was introduced in Chickmagalur town.

(6) 25 more beds were commissioned at District Hospital, Chickmagalur.

(7) 26 X-ray plants and 33 dental chairs were purchased for the use of hospitals/institutions.

(8) Community Health Volunteers' Scheme was implemented in Mysore and Dharwad districts.

(9) Stipendary scheme was implemented for the benefit of unemployed post-graduates, graduates and diploma holders.

(10)Two posts of Deputy Directors were upgraded to that of Joint Directors. Similarly, about 15 posts of different categories were created.

(11) Under tribal sub-plan scheme, a Primary Health Centre was established at Banakal, Chickmagalur district. Similarly one public tribal health unit was established at Mithige, Mysore district.

(12) Six mobile health tribal units were taken over by the department from the Social Welfare and Labour Department.

14.1.06. Medical care was provided in the state through 1,869 institutions. The number of institutions, number of beds, doctors and nurses as on 31st March 1980, were as follows:

Sl. No.		*No.*	*Ratio to population*
1. No. of institutions	..	1,869	1 : 19,420
2. No. of beds ..	..	34,588	1 : 1,049
3. No. of doctors	..	4,182	1 : 8,679
4. No. of nurses	..	2,672	1 : 8 beds

14.1.07. All the district and major hospitals continued to provide medical care including specialised services to the community. The district hospitals were equipped with X-ray plants, ECG machines and major operation theatres. The specialised hospitals also continued to function. There were 13 T.B. Sanatoria with a bed strength of 1,260, two Cancer hospitals with a bed strength of 275, one Leprosy hospital with a bed strength of 260, three Epidemic Disease hospitals with a bed strength of 192, 26 Sexually transmitted disease clinics and 9 Psychiatric clinics.

14.1.08. Besides, there were 37 taluk level general hospitals and 269 Primary Health Centres which continued to render service mainly to rural community.

14.1.09. Under the Bureau of Health Education and School Health programmes, the major achievements under health education, during the year under report, were as follows.

(i) Folders on Kyasanoor Forest disease, Guinea worm Gastro enteritis, Leprosy and flurosis were designed and issued for printing.

(ii) 25th and 26th issues of Karnataka Arogya were released.

(iii) Posters on International year of the Child were issued.

(iv) The department participated in major exhibitions, like Congress Exhibition, Bangalore, Dasara Exhibition, Mysore and Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Hassan and Sri Siddaganga.

(v) The department also, participated in different workshops held at different places in the country, viz. National Workshop on Epidemiology at Delhi from 29th October 1979 to 3rd November 1979, International Workshop on Leprosy Control in Asia, Katmandu, Nepal from 11th October 1979 to 14th October 1979, National Work-

shop on Health Education at Delhi during February 1980 and State level Workshop on Hospital Health Education at Bangalore from 14th November 1979 to 16th November 1979.

14.1.10. Similarly, the major achievements under the school health programme were: (i) 48 teachers were trained in health, nutrition, family welfare and population education, etc. (ii) National school health scheme was implemented in 26 Primary Health Centres, (iii) Multipurpose Workers' Scheme was implemented in five districts under Ist phase covering Bangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Dharwad and Dakshina Kannada and 1,850 Health workers and Supervisors were trained and (iv) four Regional Mobile Opthalmic-cum-Dental Specialist units were functioning at Bangalore, Mysore, Gulbarga and Belgaum and these units covered 48 PHCs and examined 36,597 student population.

14.1.11. No new blocks were sanctioned for implementation of ANP programme during the year under report. Repeat surveys were conducted in Athani block of Belgaum district. 20 Medical officers, 12 Health Visitors and district. 20 Medical Officers, 12 Health Visitors and 40 Midwives who were involved in the implementation of ANP programme were trained.

14.1.12. Supplementary feeding programme to preschool children was continued in the selected 32 PHCs of eight districts and this benefited 40,000 children as against the target of 56,000 beneficiaries.

14.1.13. The survey of diet and nutrition in tribal areas selecting **Koraga** community in Dakshina Kannada district, taken up in the previous year, was continued and completed. Similar survey selecting **Marathi,** another tribal community of the same district was taken up, during the year under report.

14.1.14. The schemes of Integrated Child Development Service in 5 blocks and Integrated Family Welfare

Services in 14 blocks were continued to function with the co-ordinated efforts of the department of Health and Family Welfare Services and Women and Children Welfare.

14.1.15. The Public Health Institute was the Chief component of Health Laboratory Services in the State. There were six components under this institute, viz. Bacteriology section, Food and Water Analysis section, Medico-Legal section, Regional Assistant Chemical Examiners' section and Training section and each section/component was dealing with different aspects of public health. The details are as follows.

14.1.16. **Bacteriology section.**—Produced anti-cholera and TAB Vaccine to the extent of 24.10 lakhs and 0.24 lakh respectively. It also stored and distributed DPT, DT and TT Vaccine, supplied free of cost by Government of India. Besides, it issued 1,747 certificates to the persons desiring to go abroad.

14.1.17. **Food and Water analysis section.**—3,845 food samples collected under prevention of Food Adulteration Act, were analysed. Besides, food samples numbering 106 received from private parties and 638 received from Government institutions were analysed. Similarly 283 samples of water sewage and effluents and 49 samples of groundnut affeotoxin were analysed.

14.1.18. Medico Legal Section.—During the year under report, 120 articles of trap cases referred by the Vigilance Commission, 1,430 samples of spirituous medical preparations, 22 samples of blood and urine and 8 articles of miscellaneous in nature, were analysed.

14.1.19. **Regional Assistant Chemical Examiners' section.**—1,769 sample of illicit liquors, foreign liquors, arrack, toddy, denatured spirit, ganja and opium were analysed.

14.1.20. **Training section.**—During the year under report, 71 Health Inspectors underwent Food Inspector's training Similarly, 19 Technician/Microscopists underwent Senior Laboratory Technician's training.

14.1.21. Consequent to the declaration of eradication of small pox in the country and elsewhere, the manufacture of freeze dried small pox vaccine was stopped at Vaccine Institute, Belgaum. At present, the institution was engaged in the manufacture of experimental batches of anti-rabic vaccine.

14.1.22. During the year under report, the entire existing stock of 10.62 lakhs Amps of Vaccine were issued with nil balance. 435 primary vaccinations and 351 re-vaccinations were done in the institute.

14.1.23. The Virus Diagnostic Laboratory, Shimoga was engaged in the epidemiological investigation and diagnosis of Kyasanur Forest Disease. During the year, 5 dead monkeys were processed, but no specimens yielded KFD virus. Similarly, 47 spools of Ticks belonging to various species were collected and processed, of which, 7 spools yielded virus.

14.1.24 . The National Malaria Eradication Programme continued to function during the year under report. 44.89 lakhs of blood smears were collected, of which, 37.05 lakhs were examined and 2.45 lakhs were found positive. 2.17 lakhs of Malaria cases were given radical treatment.

14.1.25. There were six Filaria Control Units in the State at Mangalore, Udupi, Gulbarga, Shorapur, Bidar and Guledgud and two Filaria Clinics at Gulbarga and Shorapur. These units/clinics continued to carry out Anti-larval and Anti-parasitic measures amongst the population who were under the risk of Filariasis.

14.1.26. Cholera continued to be a major health problem in the State. During the year, there were 84 attacks and 7 deaths in the State. Similarly, gastro-enteritis was reported from 17 districts in the State and there were 2,399 attacks and 304 deaths due to this incidence.

14.1.27. There was no incidence of Plague in any part of the State during the year under report. However, plague control measures were continued in parts of Kolar and

Bangalore as per the decision of the Plague Co-ordinating Committee of the Border States.

14.1.28. Our country was declared as small pox free by the International Commission for small pox during April 1977. However, primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations were continued to be done as routine and on request respectively. During the year under report, 12.47 lakhs primary vaccinations and 2.22 lakhs re-vaccinations were done.

14.1.29. The suspected cases of Japanese 'B' Encephalitis were reported first from the district of Kolar and Bangalore, mostly among children below 15 years. Gradually the infection was noticed in the districts of Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Chickmagalur, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Shimoga, Mysore and Kodagu. Immediately, prompt action was taken to hospitalise the cases and to treat them in all major hospitals and PHCs. There were 915 attacks and 226 deaths from 675 villages of 13 districts in the State. Kolar was the major affected district.

14.1.30. Leprosy is a major health and socio-economic problem in the State. Karnataka was considered as moderately endemic with an overall prevalance rate of about 6/1000 population. To control effectively the spread of leprosy and to provide mass treatment facilities to the leprosy patients, 21 Leprosy Control Centres, 615 survey education and treatment centres, 20 temporary hospitalisation wards and 5 reconstructive surgery units continued to function in the State durinng the year under report. Besides these centres and units, the Leprosy Hospital at Bangalore continued to provide in-patient and out-patient facilities to the leprosy patients.

Apart from the above government institutions, 20 voluntary organisations provided leprosy relief servce to the community. During the yeear under report 15,798 new leprosy cases were detected and brought under treatment as against the annual target of 30,000.

14.1.31. The district hospitals, general hospitals and primary health centres continued to provide laboratory facilities for detecting the infection of Tuberculosis among the people who attended for treatment, at the early stage and provide necessary treatment.

Apart from the above, there were 13 specialised institutions with a total bed strength of 2,626 and 19 district T.B. centres continued to function in the State.

During the year, a total of 96,831 T.B. patients were treated and 10,81,947 BCG vaccinations, were done.

14.1.32. The Government Medical Stores was a central store for procurement, storing and distribution of drugs and instruments to the various medical and health institutions was in a position to store 500 items of drugs and 15 items of instruments at a total cost of Rs. 3.12 crores.

14.1.33. Family Welfare Services were continued to be provided both in rural and urban family welfare centres whose number was 269 and 108 respectively as on 31st March 1980. Besides, 23 post partum centres and other medical institutions were also providing family welfare services to the eligible couples.

The progress under Family Welfare programme during the year was as follows:

Sl. No.	*Method*	*Target*	*Achievement*
1	2	3	4
1.	Sterilisations ..	1,66,000	1,17,082
2.	I.U.D.	67,000	50,768
3.	C.C. Users	79,400	83,263
4.	Oral pill users ..	25,500	14,565
5.	MTP acceptors ..	..	14,709

14.1.34. As the year 1979 was observed as International Year of Child, maternal and child health services were given special attention by setting up high targets under immunisa-

tion and nutritional components. The progress made during the year under MCH programme was as follows :

(No. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Item*	*Target*	*Achievement*
1	2	3	4
1.	DPT	8.50	5.92
2.	DT (3–5 years) ..	6.00	4.04
3.	DT (6–8 years) ..	6.00	3.10
4.	T.T.	3.50	3.25
5.	Mother beneficiaries ..	8.00	6.44
6.	Children do ..	8.00	4.70
7.	Administration of Vitamin 'A' concentrate.	17.00	8.44 (first dose) 4.12 (second dose)

14.1.35. To popularise the family welfare programmes, mass education through various media ,like film shows, exhibitions, seminars, training camps and broadcasting over AIR were taken up.

14.1.36. The transport organisation of the department of Health and Family Welfare Services continued to work efficiently for successful implementation of various programmes of the department. The total fleet strength of the department, provided by different agencies, like WHO, UNICEF, Government of India and State Government was 976 including 4 three wheelers and 36 two wheelers.

14.1.37. The India Population Project continued to function in all the five districts of Bangalore division, including Bangalore City Corporation area.

During the year under report, 697 buildings were completed by the project, 700 borewells were provided for the medical institutions and 119 vehicles were purchased and distributed among various institutions set up under the project.

The feeding programme started during the previous year, was continued in the PHC's of Chitradurga district.

14.2. Medical Education

14.2.01. The department of Medical Education was formed into a separate department during December 1978; till then it was a part and parcel of the department of Health and Family Welfare Services. The sole object of the department was to bestow special attention for medical education including Dental and Nursing both in government and private sectors.

14.2.02. The department was headed by a Director assisted by a Deputy Director (Medical Education) and a Deputy Director (Nursing) in all technical matters. The administrative staff of the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services at headquarters continued to assist the Director of Medical Education in respect of administrative matters.

Besides, all the Joint Directors at headquarters and Joint Directors in the divisional headquarters continued to assist the Director of Medical Education in implementing various programmes connected with the Hospitals attached to the Medical colleges in the State.

14.2.03. The Director of Medical Education was incharge of medical colleges, teaching hospitals, mental hospitals including the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences and Kidwai Memorial Cancer Institute, Apart from this, the Director continued to be the member of Syndicate, Senate, Academic council, Indian Medical Council, etc.

14.2.04. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department were as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Details*	*Allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3	4
1.	Non-Plan	1,211.65	1,111.75
2.	Plan	60.10	9.73
3.	Centrally sponsored schemes ..	43.00	2.47
	All ..	1,314.75	1,123.95

14.2.05. Ten medical colleges, three dental colleges, one college of nursing and eight post-graduate courses both in Medical and Dental sciences continued to impart science education to 1,400 students under the control of the Director of Medical Education. 19 major Hospitals and 27 PHCs were attached to these teachng institutions for practical works. Besides, training programmes for Lab-technicians and Medical Records technicians were continued during the year. In addition X-ray technicians' training programme, which was stopped earlier, was revived during the year under report.

14.3. Indian Medicine

14.3.01. The department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy was responsible for providing medical relief and medical education through Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Nature cure and Yoga besides Homoeopathy.

1.3.02. The department continued to administer the following Acts :

(i) The Karnataka Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners' Registration Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1961.

(ii) The Karnataka Homoeopathic Practitioners Act, 1961.

(iii) The Drug and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder.

Besides, the department continued to render financial assistance for private managements, as per grant-in-aid rules, 1964 of the department.

14.3.03. The Director was the head of the department assisted by an Assistant Director in technical matters and an Administrative Officer in administrative and financial matters, at headquarters. At the district and divisional levels, the officers of the department of Health and Family Welfare Services continued to be incharge of the field level work. The total staff strength of the department was 851. Dr. Lalitha Michael, Assistant Director functioned as the Director incharge during the year under report.

14.3.04. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department during the year were as given below:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	*Details*	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3	4
1.	Non-Plan	112.15	111.85
2.	Plan	22.00	12.84
3.	Centrally sponsored schemes ..	4.00	3.29
	All ..	138.15	127.98

14.3.05. Following were the important achievements of the department during the year:

(i) Sanction was accorded for construction of an Administrative Block for the Directorate of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.20 lakhs.

(ii) 9 new Ayurvedic dispensaries were opened in rural areas.

(iii) 72 Ayurvedic and 3 Unani dispensaries were taken over by the department from the control of Taluk Development Boards from 1st April 1979.

(iv) An Ayurvedic Maternity Hospital was opened at Yaradagere, Kadur taluk with facilities of six beds.

(v) One Government Ayurvedic dispensary and one Government Unani dispensary were upgraded to that of general hospital with 10 and 6 beds facilities at Belgaum and Raichur districts, respectively.

(vi) Camps were conducted to combat the brain fever epidemic in Kolar district during December 1979 and jaundice epidemic in Gulbarga during March 1980. About 10,000 persons of Srinivasapura taluk, Kolar district were given prophylactic doses of Sanjeevanivati for brain fever. Besides, inpatient treatment was extended to five children affected by the fever. Two of them were cured completely. Similarly 452 out-patients and 24 in-patients were given Ayurvedic treatment for jaundice in Gulbarga.

14.3.06. There were 8 Ayurvedic colleges, 5 Homoeopathic colleges and one Unani medical college in the state. Of which four were run by government and ten by private managements. The Ayurvedic and Unani colleges were conducting degree courses where as the Homoeopathic colleges were conducting diploma courses. The proposal to start a government Homoeopathic college in the state was under active consideration of Government. The intake capacity of Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic colleges were in order of 25, 15 and 20 each.

14.3.07. As on 31st March 1980, there were 7 Ayurvedic, 3 Unani, one Homoeopathy, one Siddha and one Yoga hospitals functioning in the state. Similarly the number of dispensaries functioning in the state was 126 Ayurvedic, 224 Unani, 3 Homoeopathy and one Naturopathy.

14.3.08. The followng table gives the number of outpatients and inpatients treated in different hospitals, in the State, during the year under report.

(*No.*)

Sl. No.	*Name of the Institution*	*Out-patients*	*In-patients*
1	2	3	4
1.	Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore.	9,98,884	3,443
2.	Government College of Indian Medicine Hospital, Mysore.	3,94,570	1,983
3.	Taranath Hospital, Bellary	1,72,260	288
4.	Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Bijapur ..	1,58,049	699
5.	Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Shimoga ..	1,08,873	351
6.	Government Homoeopathic Hospital, Bangalore	40,139	409
	Total ..	18,72,775	7,173

14.3.09. Training programmes in Nurses training, Pharmacist training and Yoga training were continued to be conducted for training the required number of personnel, for benefit of the department at Bangalore and Mysore respectively.

14.3.10. Ayurvedic and Unani medicines worth about Rs. 20.00 lakhs were manufactured and supplied to all the government hospitals, dispensaries and also to the dispen-

saries run by the local bodies, on demand. The herb gardens maintained at Mysore, Bangalore and Bellary were attached to the respective government colleges.

14.4. Employees' State Insurance Scheme (Medical Service)

14.4.01. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is a premier Social security organisation operated in accordance with the E.S.I. Act, 1948 and the E.S.I. (Medical benefit) Rules, 1953.

14.4.02. The scheme which started functioning in the state, during 1958, continued as a part and parcel of the department of Health and Family Welfare Services till 1977, when it was formed into a separate Directorate.

14.4.03. The Director was the head of the department with headquarters at Bangalore. The medical benefits under the scheme were administered through the Director of ESI scheme (Medical) services and the cash benefits were administered directly by the ESI Corporation through the regional offices and local offices.

14.4.04. The scheme was financed by the contribution of employers and employees. The State share of expenditure was 1/8, whereas the share of ESI Corporation was 7/8. The entire expenditure on the construction of building was borne by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi.

14.4.05. The scheme had covered 3.22 lakh insured persons/family units; with 12.87 lakh beneficiaries of different sectors of employment, viz. Hotels, Restaurants, Cinema theatres, Road transport organisations, in addition to the non-seasonal organised Industrial sectors whose monthly emoluments were less than Rs. 1,000.

14.4.06. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department during the year under report were as shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Item*	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3	4
1.	Plan	32.00	16.92
2.	Non-Plan	371.00	335.51

14.4.07. Following were the important achievements of the department during the year:

(i) Three new ESI dispensaries were established at Banashankari (Bangalore), K.S.R.T.C. (Belgaum) and Mardimatt (Belgaum district).

(ii) One sixty bedded ESI Hospital was inaugurated at Mangalore as against the provision of 100 bedded hospital.

(iii) Additional staff were sanctioned to six ESI dispensaries functioning in Bangalore and Belgaum divisions.

(iv) Construction of ESI dispensary and staff quarters in six places were completed.

(v) The construction work of 100 bedded ESI Hopital at Mysore with a total cost of Rs. 55.00 lakhs was under completion stage.

(vi) The construction work of 300 bedded ESI Hospital at Indiranagar (Bangalore) at a total cost of Rs. 175.00 lakhs was under progress.

(vii) 3 acres and 23 guntas of land was purchased at a total cost of Rs. 71,500 for construction of a 50 bedded hospital at Hubli.

(viii) During the year under report, the number of patients treated under the ESI scheme as out-patients and in-patients was 100.12 lakhs and 0.37 lakh respectively.

14.5. Drugs Control

14.5.01. The department of Drugs Control was responsible to ensure the standard quality of drugs being manufactured and to make them available to the consumers at controlled prices. To achieve this object, it enforced the following Acts.

(i) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

(ii) The Drugs (prices control) Order, 1979.

(iii) The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 and rules thereunder.

(iv) The Pharmacy Act, 1948 and Education Regulation thereunder.

(v) The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 for Manufacture, Distribution, and Sale of Narcotic drugs.

(vi) The Poisons Act, 1919 and Karnataka Poisons Rules, 1966.

(vii) The Important Trade Regulations for the grant of Essentiality Certificates to the Pharmaceutical Industries.

14.5.02. The Drugs Controller was the head of the department who was assisted by one Deputy Drugs Controller, four Assistant Drugs Controllers and six Drugs Inspectors at the head quarters. There were six Divisional Offices at Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Bellary and Gulbarga, each headed by an Assistant Drugs Controller and 3 to 9 Drugs Inspectors depending upon the area of the jurisdiction. The total staff strength of the department was 356.

14.5.03. Sri K. N. Shanbhogue functioned as Drugs Controller upto 30th June 1979 and thereafter Sri S. S. Kattisettar worked as Drugs Controller during the rest of the year.

14.5.04. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department during the year under report were as given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Item*	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3	4
1.	Plan schemes	7.61	3.97
2.	Non plan schemes ..	33.36	29.04
3.	Centrally sponsored schemes ..	11.21	4.15
	All ..	52.18	37.16

14.5.05. The following were the main achievements of the department during the year, under report:

(i) During the year under report, 14 new drugs were permitted for manufacturing in the state. Besides, permission was also accorded to manufacture 92 additional products. For this, 28 Allopathic and 3 Cosmetic fresh

licenses were issued during the year. This was over and above the existing 135 Allopathic, 10 Homoeopathic and 33 Cosmetics licenses in the state as on 31st March 1980.

(ii) There were 5,414 Allopathic and 83 Homoeopathic drugs selling premises in the State as on 31st March 1980, of which 4,338 selling premises were inspected by the inspecting staff of the department. In addition, 237 hospital inspections were also carried out by the officers of the department. During the course of the inspection of drugs selling premises, sub-standard quality drugs worth Rs. 10,620 were destroyed and disciplinary proceedings were instituted. There were 25 prosecution cases, of which 5 cases were decided, two in acquittal and three in conviction. Still 20 prosecution cases were pending at the end of the year.

(iii) 74 poison licenses were granted during the year including the renewals under the Karnataka Poisons Rules, 1966.

(iv) 2,375 advertisements were scrutinised under the Drugs and Magic remedies (objectionable Advertisecent) Act, 1954 and Rules thereunder.

(v) There were 2,161 samples for testing, of which, 1,849 were tested. Among them, 1,298 of standard quality and 214 of substandard quality samples, were found. The testing fees received for the analysis of 1,182 manufacturers samples were Rs. 1,65,790.

(vi) The college of Pharmacy functioning under the administrative control of the Drugs Control Department had the training facilities for Diploma, Degree and Post graduate courses. During the year under report, there were 60 students for Diploma, 54 for B. Pharma and 14 for M. Pharma, of which 43, 38 and 14 respectively were passed.

(vii) During the year, 277 Pharmacists were newly registered bringing the total number of Pharmacists to 4,990.

14.6. Town Planning

14.6.01. The main objective of the department of Town Planning was to prepare physical plans to achieve co-

ordinated development at the regional, urban and rural levels.

14.6.02. The following are the broad functions of the department.

(i) Preparation of Regional Development plans for metropolitan, river valley and resources regions.

(ii) Preparation of Development Plans for cities, towns and potential villages after conducting different surveys.

(iii) Preparation of Development Plans for new towns, hill stations, pilgrimage and tourist centres.

(iv) Preparation of extension schemes for towns and cities. Improvement schemes for slums, re-development schemes for congested areas and rehabilitation schemes for villages.

(v) Traffic and Transportation plan for Bangalore and other major cities.

(vi) Beautification schemes for cities, environmental planning and co-ordination, etc.

14.6.03. The department was headed by the Director. Sri N. Govindappa upto 31st July 1979 and thereafter Dr. R. M. Malaviah functioned as the Director. The total staff strength of the department was 408 as on 31st March 1980.

14.6.04. The budget allotment, expenditure and revenue receipts of the department during the year, under report, were as shown below:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	*Details*	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue receipts*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Non-plan ..	48.24	42.50	..
2.	Plan ..	29.00	11.61	..
3.	Miscellaneous receipts ..	..	..	0.20

14.6.05. The following were the main achievements of the department during the year:

(i) The Outline Development Plan for Davanagere city was finally approved by Government.

(ii) The Outline Development Plan for Bijapur was submitted to government for approval.

(iii) The Outline Development Plans for Bidar, Hassan, Raichur, Kolar Gold Fields, Tumkur and Chickmagalur were scrutinised by the Directorate and returned to the concerned officers for compliance of the observations.

(iv) The Outline Development Plans for Kolar, Chitradurga, Gadag-Betgeri, Udupi-Malpe, Karwar, Bagalkot, Mandya and Madikeri were under preparation.

(v) The Comprehensive Development Plan for Bangalore was under examination by the Government.

(vi) Similarly the Comprehensive Development Plans for Mysore, Belgaum and Dandeli were returned by Government for compliance of the observations.

(vii) The Comprehensive Development Plans in respect of Mangalore, Gulbarga, Davanagere and Hubli-Dharwad were under preparation.

(viii) The preparation of Regional Development Plans for Bangalore Metropolitan Region, Krishna Valley Region, Tungabhadra Valley Region, Cauvery Valley Region and other district regions was taken up.

(ix) Development Plans for the five urban agglomeration areas, **viz:** Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Hubli-Dharwad and Belgaum were under preparation.

(x) The Preparation of Development Plans in respect of 49 villages was completed and in respect of 6 villages it was under different stages of completion.

(xi) Physical and planning surveys were conducted in respect of 98 villages and 38 towns covering an area of 4,903 hectares and 3,450 hectares respectively.

(xii) Base maps for 46 villages, 10 towns and 58 growth centres were prepared.

(xiii) 103 lay-out plans in favour of Local bodies and City Improvement Boards, 27 lay-out plans in favour of government departments, 11 lay-out plans for Slum Clearance and Improvement and 85 plans for Housing Co-

operative and private persons, were prepared during the year.

(xiv) Under the Integrated Development Programme of small and medium towns, the project reports in respect of Hassan, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Hospet and Raichur were prepared and submitted to the Government of Karnataka for onward transmission to the Government of India to obtain Central financial assistance. The preparation of project report in respect of Bidar, Gadag, Mandya, Chikmagalur, Chikballapur, Anekal, Kolar, Channapatna, Ramanagara, Doddaballapur, Kanakapura, Magadi, Sindhanoor, Yadgir, Gangavathi, Jamakhandi, Udupi, Malpe, Dandeli, Karwar and Madikeri was under progress.

(xv) Four different Traffic and Transportation Surveys were conducted, **viz.** Traffic Volume Survey, Traffic Inter sections Survey, Parking Survey and Flyover Survey.

(xvi) Technical guidance was continued to be given by the department to all the 21 Planning Authorities functioning in the State. During the year under report, they were able to prepare 404 layout plans and issue 5,408 commencement certificates. Technical assistance was also extended to the development agencies, such as Local Bodies, City Improvement Trust Boards, Karnataka Housing Board, Housing Co-operatives and other statutory organisations like, the Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board, Mysore Power Corporation, Bangalore Urban Arts Commission, Agricultural Produce Market Committees, etc.

(xvii) Other works such as furnishing Technical opinion on conversion of Agricultural lands for non-agricultural use to the revenue authorities in respect of 847 cases covering an extent of 226 hectares, opinion to the District Magistrate in respect of 101 cases relating to the Karnataka Cinema (Regulation) Rules 1971 and technical guidance to Mangalore City in respect of 11 cases of revised building rules, were attended to by the department.

CHAPTER—15

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE SOCIAL WELFARE AND LABOUR SECRETARIAT

Archives Library)

15.1. Labour

15.1.01. The department of Labour was responsible for maintaining industrial peace, looking after the interests of industrial workers and ensuring payment of minimum wages.

15.1.02. The Commissioner of Labour was the head of the department. The department had regional, divisional and sub-divisional offices. Deputy Labour Commissioners were incharge of regional offices, Assistant Labour Commissioners were incharge of divisional offices and Labour Officers were incharge of sub-divisional offices. There were 4 regional offices, 8 divisional offices and 22 sub-divisional offices. At the head office, the Commissioner of Labour was assisted by Joint Labour Commissioners, Deputy Labour Commissioners, Assistant Labour Commissioners and other supporting staff. Shri P. D. Shenoy was the Commissioner of Labour upto 20th February 1980 and Shri H. Nagaraja Setty took charge of the post from him and continued during the remaining part of the year.

15.1.03. As against the budget allotment of Rs. 55.72 lakhs under non-plan and Rs. 5.25 lakhs under plan schemes, an expenditure of Rs. 48.77 lakhs under non-plan and Rs. 3.79 lakhs under plan schemes, was incurred.

15.1.04. Twenty-three Acts were administered by the department, the important among them were: (i) the Industrial Disputes Act, 1936, (ii) the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, (iii) the Trade Unions Act, 1926, (iv) the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, (v) the Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, (vi) the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 and (vii) the Motor Transport Worker's Act, 1961.

15.1.05. Further, the department was responsible for settlement of Industrial disputes by mediation, conciliation and voluntary arbitration. It was also responsible for the implementation of the orders of Labour Courts and Awards given by the said Courts, Tribunals, etc.

15.1.06. The following were the main achievements of the department during the year under report:

(a) There were 43 strikes involving 31,144 workers and loss of 4,22,551 mandays. There were 6 lock-outs involving 18,330 workers and loss of 5,41,704 mandays.

(b) There were 291 Industrial disputes pending at the beginning of the year and 1,352 cases were received during the year making a total of 1,643 cases. Out of these, 618 cases were disposed off at conciliation level, 493 cases were withdrawn, 126 cases failed and 406 cases were pending at the end of the year.

(c) There were 30 closures affecting 23,468 workers and the mandays lost were 41,720. 7 retrenchments were reported and the number of workers retrenched was 226.

(d) The total number of Industrial disputes including disputes pending from previous year was 3,047. Out of these, 962 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 2,085 cases. 95 cases of non-implementation of awards and settlements were received, out of which, 73 were disposed off.

(e) 7,780 shops and commercial establishments were registered and an amount of Rs. 23,655 was realised as registration fees.

(f) 58,974 shops and commercial establishments were inspected and prosecutions were launched in 585 cases. Conviction was obtained in 513 cases and an amount of Rs. 25,883 was realised as fines. The total number of shops and commercial establishments registered as at the end of the year was 2,15,992.

(g) Minimum wages were fixed/revised in 19 industries during the year. Action was taken to fix minimum wages in toddy tapping, match industry, wood works and timber depots. Government also constituted a Minimum Wages Committee in respect of employment in cashewnut industry and shops and commercial establishments.

(h) A budget provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was provided under the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation workers. 34 tenements were completed during the year under report.

(i) No exemption from the payment of Bonus Act was granted. The Central Government prescribed minimum bonus payable at the rate of 8.33 per cent of the salary/ wages earned by the employee.

(j) There were 1,356 registered trade unions at the beginning of the year and 210 unions were newly registered. 53 trade unions were cancelled during the year and the total number of trade unions as at the end of the year was 1,513.

(k) 297 motor transport undertakings employing 23,095 workers were covered under the Motor Transport Workers' Act. An amount of Rs. 19,395 was realised as registration fees.

(l) 1,082 plantation establishments were covered under the plantation Labour Act.

(m) There were 22 Labour Welfare Centres. These centres were providing recreational and other facilities like library, tailoring classes, etc. 122 filmshows were arranged during the year. The Labour Welfare Fund stood at Rs. 12.32 lakhs and

(n) 'Karnataka Labour Journal' a monthly was published by the department both in English and Kannada. The amount of revenue realised from subscription and advertisements during the year was Rs. 19,124.

15.2. Factories and Boilers

15.2.01. The department of Factories and Boilers was responsible for ensuring the safety and health of workers employed in factories. The department was administering the following Acts and Rules, **viz:** (1) The Factories Act, 1948, (2) the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, (3) the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, (4) the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, (5) the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, (6) the Karnataka Boiler Rules, 1969, (7) the Karnataka Boiler Attendants' Examination Rules, 1962, (8) the Karnataka Economisers Rules, 1954 and (9) the Karnataka Boiler Operation Engineers' Examination Rules, 1959.

15.2.02. The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers was the head of the department. He was assisted by a Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories and a Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers at the head office. There were two Senior Inspectors of Factories one at Bangalore and the other at Hubli, one Senior Inspector of Factories (Safety) at Bangalore and two Senior Inspectors of Boilers at Bangalore and Gulbarga. The department had sixteen divisional offices in the Factory Wing, each incharge of an Inspector of Factories and 4 divisional offices in the Boilers Wing, each incharge of an Inspector of Boilers. Sri C. M. Prasad functioned as Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers during the year under report.

15.2.03. Under the Factories Act, the Chief Inspector was the authority for approving factory plans ,issue of licences and enforcement of safety measures. 88 factory building plans were pending at the beginning of the year and 944 plans were received during the year making a total of 1032 plans. Out of these, 927 plans were approved leaving a balance of 105 plans at the end of the year. A surcharge of 25 per cent of the licence fee was levied on the factories which did not apply for renewal of the licences within the stipulated time.

15.2.04. The total number of registered factories in the State was 10,140. Of these, 5,564 factories were registered under Section 2m (i), 253 factories under Section 2m (ii) and 4,323 factories under Section 85(i) of the Factories Act, 1948. The total employment in these factories was estimated at 5,20,000.

15.2.05. The health of the workers in general was reported to be normal. No instance of occupation disease or epidemic was reported during the year. Safety posters receivd from Government of India were displayed in factories. In almost all the factories cleanliness was found satisfactory. There were provisions for disposal of trade wastes and effluents and protection of workers from dust and fumes by providing proper ventilation.

15.2.06. During the year under report, 13,740 accidents (38 fatal and 13,702 non-fatal) occurred. These accidents resulted in loss of 61,000 mandays. Welfare facilities like canteens, shelters, rest rooms and lunch rooms were provided in almost all major factories.

15.2.07. About 1,850 establishments were covered under the Maternity Benefit Act. Out of these, 416 factories submitted returns. The average number of women employed in these factories was 14,100 and 240 women claimed maternity benefits during the year.

15.2.08. The main purpose of the payment of Wages Act is to ensure regular and prompt payment of wages and to prevent the exploitation of wage earners by prohibiting arbitrary fines and deductions from wages. The Act empowers the appropriate authority to order conditional attachment of property of the employer for the payment of wages in order to safeguard the interest of workers.

15.2.09. Prosecution steps were taken, mainly for running factories without licences, non-observance of welfare and

safety provisions, non submission of annual return, non-payment of overtime wages, non-issue of leave books and attendance cards to workers, non-maintenance of prescribed registers, etc. During the year 101 prosecution proposals were submitted by the officers and out of these 86 proposals were sanctioned.

15.2.10. There were 1685 registered boilers in the state at the beginning of the year. 29 boilers were newly registered, 19 boilers were transferred form this state and 11 boilers were transfered to this state. 1,108 Boilers and 15 Economisers were inspected during the year.

15.2.11. Two Statutory Boards, viz : the Boiler Attendant's Examination Board and Boiler Operation Engineer's Examination Board were functioning under the Chairmanship of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers. 3 Boiler Attendants' Examinations were conducted. 408 candidates appeared for the examinations. Of these, 112 candidates were declared successful. One Boiler Operation Engineers' Examination was conducted. 29 candidates appeared for the examination and 10 candidates were declared successful.

15.3. Employment and Training

15.3.01. The department of Employment and Training was responsible for the administration of schemes relating to the Craftsmen Training, Apprenticeship Training and Employment Services.

15.3.02. There was a Director as the head of the department with his headquarters at Bangalore. Sri R. Shankarappa functioned as the Director of Employment and Training and State Apprenticeship Adviser till 27th June 1979 and Sri D. Nagsetti assumed charge of the post thereafter.

15.3.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department were as follows :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Schemes	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
Non-plan	217.00	192.43
Plan	19.67	11.00
Total ..	236.67	203.43

15.3.04. The following were the main achievement of the department during the year.

(i) Organised and systematic training of Craftsmen was taken up with the object of ensuring steady flow of skilled workers for industrial employment and raising the quality of production and reducing unemployment among educated youth.

(ii) Two advisory bodies, namely., (1) National Council for Training in Vocational Trades and (2) National Apprenticeship Council, were set up by the Government of India to look after the policy matters.

(iii) 18 Industrial Training Institutes/Centres, offering training facilities in 26 trades with a total seating capacity of 5,916, were functioning in the state. The period of training varies from one year to two years depending upon the trades.

15.3.05. Educational tours covering visits to important industries to enable acquisition of practical knowledge of the working conditions, etc. were arranged by Industrial Training Institutes for 4,500 trainees.

15.3.06. Out of 4,013 trainees admitted during the year 2,060 trainees were awarded stipend of Rs. 40 p.m. among whom, 296 trainees belonged to SC/ST categories.

In addition, the Social Welfare Department awarded stipends of Rs. 45 p.m. to 351 SC trainees and 75 ST trainees.

The Directorate of Backward classes and Minorities awarded stipend of Rs. 45 pm to 634 trainees belonging to Backward Classes and Minority groups. 160 trainees were awarded merit scholarships.

15.3.07. Tribal Welfare Training Programme continued at Mangalore, Mysore, Chickmagalur and Madikeri with 45 trainees. They were imparted training in tailoring and carpentry and after completion of the course, each trainee was provided with a sewing machine and tool box for their self-employment. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs, on expenditure of Rs. 3.17 lakhs was incurred.

15.3.08. Advanced Vocational Training Programme was started at Industrial Training Institute, Bangalore with UNDP/ILO assistance. So far, 264 candidates have been trained and 35 organisations have utilised the benefit of this training programme.

15.3.09. The Apprentices Act, 1961 was in force in the State and 131 trades were treated at designated trades. Out of these, 78 trades were implemented. The main object of the scheme was to solve unemployment among the educated youth by training them in particular trades. 7,217 places were located for apprentices and 4,727 places were filled up. Out of these, 268 places were filled up by scheduled castes and 85 by scheduled tribes apprentices. The number of women apprentices was, 1,893.

15.3.10. Training was also imparted in the commercial group of trades.

State level skill competitions were held and the winners were sponsored for the All India Competition.

15.3.11. 36 Employment Exchanges continued to function during the year. There were, 19 District Employment Exchanges, 6 Town Employment Exchanges, 2 Project Employment Exchanges, one Professional and

Excutive Employment Exchange, one Special Employment Exchange for scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, one Special Cell for ex-Servicemen, three University Employment Exchanges and two Employment Exchanges at Bangalore.

15.3.12. Statistics in respect of general employment exchanges in the state are given below:

2,13,581 applicants were registered during the year, 5,57,623 persons were on the live register, 31,331 vacancies were notified, 1,91,692 applicants were sponsored and 12,931 applicants were placed. 6,058 employers utilised the services of the Employment Exchanges.

15.3.13. The particulars regarding the special employment exchanges are given below:

	No. of applicants registered	*No. of applicants on the live register at the end of the year*	*No. of vacancies notified*	*No. of applicants sponsored*	*No. of applicants placed*	*No. of employers who utilised the services*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Professional and Executive Employment Exchange.	5,538	14,527	3,060	..	745	873
State Special Exchange for SC/ST.	..	10,697	1,159	4,656	162	..
Special Cell for Ex-servicemen.	..	2,258	514	2,561	141	..
Special Employment Exchange for physically handicapped.	704	1,945	..	..	124	..

15.3.14. The unit for Job Development and Improved Services to Industries was functioning in close co-operation with the Employment Exchanges. This Unit concentrated its efforts in locating employment opportunities for highly qualified and experienced applicants. As a result of the efforts of this unit, 32 persons secured employment.

15.3.15. The Employment Service in the state collected, compiled and published Employment Market Information reports and rendered vocational guidance. They also surveyed the occupational pattern in public and private sector establishments and published the reports. The reports published during the year were: (1) Annual Employment Review for the year 1978-79 (2) Quarterly Employment Review for the quarters ended June and September 1979 and (3) Quarterly shortage of occupations for the quarters ended March, June and September 1979.

15.3.16. Three units set up for enforcement of the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (CNV) Act, 1959 continued to function during the year. 456 establishments were inspected during the year.

15.3.17. The Research and Studies Cell undertook study of (1) Trend of Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the State, (2) Reasons for Cancellation of vacancies **vis-a-vis** number of vacancies reported to the Employment Exchanges and (3) Proportion of vacancies requiring previous work experience vis-a-vis proportion of experienced applicants available on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges.

15.3.18. 19 Vocational Guidance Units functioned during the year. 1,002 group guidance talks were arranged. 13,554 applications were forwarded to employers for training and 1,956 part-time employments were provided. Career Conferences and Career Exhibitions were also conducted.

15.3.19. The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau provided individual information to 11,242 persons and part-time employment to 1,956 persons. They also arranged Career Conferences and Career Exhibitions.

15.3.20. The Career Study Centre was entrusted with the collection, compilation and publication of occupational information and materials useful for guidance work. The Nineteen Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux which were functioning in the state tookup the work of advising the rural employment seekers to register with the employment exchanges and assist them in the registration and renewal work.

15.3.21. Twenty five Craft Instructors were deputed for training at Central Training Institutes, Madras and Hyderabad. One Officer, 4 Foremen, 3 Supervisory Instructors and 13 Craft Instructors were also deputed for various training courses. Two Officers of the department were sent abroad to undergo training. Under Pre-cum-Post Release Training Scheme for service personnel at Industrial Training Institutes, 17 Ex-servicemen were trained.

15.4. Social Welfare

15.4.01. The department of Social Welfare was responsible to implement various programmes for ameliorating the socio-economic conditions of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes.

15.4.02. The Director was the head of the department with headquarters at Bangalore. He was assisted by Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other officers at headquarters. At the divisional level, there was a Deputy Director of Social Welfare and at the district level, the Deputy Commissioner assisted by District Social Welfare Officers were supervising the various schemes of the department and at the taluk level the implementation of various schemes rested with the Block Development Officers who were assisted by Social Welfare Inspectors.

15.4.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department, during the year, under various schemes were as given below:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Schemes	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
A. State Plan Schemes :		
1. Welfare of Scheduled Castes	121.00	102.06
2. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	34.70	16.88
3. Welfare of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes	9.84	4.34
4. Tribal Sub-Plan	5.00	2.40
5. Buildings	43.00	40.63
6. Stipendary Employment Scheme ..	5.00	2.82
7. Scheduled Castes/Tribes Development Corporation.	15.00	22.00
8. Direction and Administration ..	5.20	1.78
Sub-Total A ..	238.74	192.91
B. Non-Plan Schemes :		
1. Welfare of Scheduled Castes	672.90	683.14
2. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	46.35	62.89
3. Welfare of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes.	44.70	33.12
4. Tribal Sub-Plan	3.00	0.84
5. World food programme	15.00	8.66
6. Direction and Administration ..	66.60	66.76
Sub-Total B ..	848.55	855.41
C. Centrally Sponsored Schemes :		
1. Welfare of Scheduled Castes	157.20	58.41
2. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	3.10	6.14
3. Tribal Sub-Plan	9.00	4.33
4. Other Schemes	9.00	3.59
Sub-Total C ..	178.30	72.47
Grand Total (A+B+C) ..	1,265.59	1,120.79

15.4.04. The physical progress achieved during the year under various schemes are given below :

Item	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Nomadic an denotified Tribes	
	Target	Aehieve-ment	Target	Achieve-ment	Target	Achieve ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(a) *Education :*						
1. Hostels running with grant in aid (No.)	178	178	4	4	..	..
2. Hostels running with full boarding charges (No.) ..	390	390	17	17	..	..
3. Depressed class hostels transferred from Education Department (No.) ..	83	83	..	..	..	..
4. Hostel Buildings constructed (No.) ..	3	2	..	..	..	..
5. Merit Scholarships (No.) ..	7,654	23,585	585	1,569	..	..
6. Pre-matric Scholarships (No.) ..	1,13,945	1,28,323	9,235	12,815	..	..
7. Post-matric Scholarships (No.) ..	41,449	30,454	3,881	3,097	..	..
8. Students benefitted by payment of extra boarding and lodging charges (No.) ..	8.300	8,800	108	824	..	..
9. Supply of books text (No.)	2,000	Book Banks established.	100	..	..	..
10. Stipends to trainees in ITI/ITC (No.) ..	1,777	869	142	61	287	136
11. Starting of Government hostels (No.)	5	3	..	..	..	..
12. Students benefitted by award of prize money (No.) ..	300	312	20	24	..	..
13. Schools (No.) ..	12	12	112	112	88	88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14. Childern provided with slates and other equipments, cloth-ing (No.) ..	..	..	6,000	2,720	..	..
(d) *Economic betterment :*						
1. Nursery-*cum*-women welfare centres (No.)	632	632	90	90	46	46
2. Training Centres for women (No.) ..	65	64	4	4	5	50
3. Supply of Sewing machines (No.) ..	700	1,042	..	..	..	..
4. Individuals benefitted by subsidy for enrol-ling as members in PrimaryLandDeve-lopment Banks (No.)	2.400	1,980	100	400	1,400	900
5. Individuals benefitted by subsidy for enrolling as mem-bers in Co-opera-tive Societies (No.)	6,000	9,200	2,000	360	..	..
6. Inputs to agricul-turists (No.) ..	166	166	83	45	416	202
7. Professional graduates bene-fitted by subsidy (No.) ..	25	7	..	..	..	..
8. Grant in aid to Co-operatives (No.) ..	5	5	..	..	..	..
9. Training in garden-ing (No.) ..	41	50	..	..	..	..
10. Revival of agricul-tural colonies (No.)	..	..	25	13	..	..
(c) *Health, Housing and other Schemes.*						
1. Construction of Houses by availing subsidy (No.) ..	428	612	85	5	213	172
2. Construction of Community Centre buildings (No.) ..	30	34	3	2	..	..
3. Legal advisers (No.)	22	22	..	..	..	..
4. Houses provided with electricity (No.)	875	2,000	50	95	..	..
5. Construction of houses to sweepers/ scavengers by availing subsidy (No.)	500	200	..	..	..	..

15.4.05. The Employment Cell in the Directorate, registers the names of candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and assist them in securing jobs. During the year, the names of 2,581 scheduled castes candidates and 130 scheduled tribes candidates were registered. The names of 4,912 scheduled castes candidates and 355 scheduled tribes' candidates were sent to various recruiting agencies. Out of these, 47 scheduled castes' candidates secured jobs.

15.4.06. The Employment Cell also undertakes inspection of unit offices in order to find out whether instructions given by the Government from time to time with regard to reservation of posts are adhered to by the unit officers. During the year, the cell inspected 97 unit offices.

15.4.07. Five Landless People's projects continued during the year. Lands were given to SC, ST, Denotified Tribes and other weaker sections in order to improve their economic conditions. So far, 587 families have been benefited and 1,309 hectares of land have been distributed.

15.4.08. In addition to the normal schemes implemented by the department, a 'Tribal Sub-plan' was formulated exclusively for the speedy development of scheduled tribes people. These schemes were implemented in five Integrated Tribal Development Projects with headquarters at H. D. Kote, Ponnampet, Udupi, Puttur and Mudigere. During the year under report, an amount of Rs. 363.00 lakhs was provided and Rs. 207.71 lakhs was spent.

15.4.09. Government had instructed all the development departments to earmark a sizeable amount in their budget for implementing various schemes exclusively for benefit of scheduled castes people. During the year under report, an amount of Rs. 3905.00 lakhs was earmarked and Rs. 1583.03 lakhs were spent.

15.4.10. The Pre-examination Training Centre established in Bangalore continued to function during the year. An amount of Rs. 1.49 lakhs was spent and 61 candidates were trained.

15.4.11. In order to improve the economic conditions of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Limited, was established. During the year, an amount of Rs. 80.11 lakhs was sanctioned as loan to 4078 scheduled castes and scheduled tribes borrowers.

15.5. Women and Children's Welfare

15.5.01. The department of Women and Children's Welfare is responsible to implement the schemes connected with Social Defence, Special Nutrition Programme, Children and Women's Welfare and Bal Bhavans. It also administers the following Acts, viz: (i) the Karnataka Children's Act, 1964, (ii) the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, (iii) the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 and (iv) the Habitual Offenders Act, 1961.

15.5.02. There was a Director as the head of the department, assisted by a Joint Director, 2 Deputy Directors, 3 Assistant Directors and other supporting staff. Smt. Shathakumari Devaraj functioned as Director of Women and Children's Welfare throughout the year.

The following were the main achievements of the department during the year:

15.5.03. There were 24 Remand Homes, 18 managed by the Government and 6 by District Probation and After-care Associations. 3,154 boys and 294 girls were admitted to these Remand Homes. The total strength of inmates, as at the end of the year, was 412 boys and 33 girls.

15.5.04. There were 13 certified schools, of which 3 were for girls and 10 were for boys. There was one institution exclusively for mentally retarded children. The children of all these institutions were provided with general education and vocational training. During the year under report, 828 boys and 238 girls were admitted to these Certified schools. Court-committed children were also sent to institutions run

by voluntary organisations. There were 1,310 children in these institutions as at the end of the year.

15.5.05. The Central Probation of Offenders Act was in force throughout the State. There was one District Probation Officer functioning in each district and one Regional Probation Superintendent in charge of nineteen districts. The District Probation Advisory Committee with the District and Session Judge as Chairman and the State level Probation Advisory Committee with the High Court Judge as Chairman, were constituted. The number of persons referred to probation officers by the various courts for enquiries, were 912 males and 62 females.

15.5.06. There were 11 Reception Centres and 7 State Homes for Women functioning under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls, Act.

15.5.07. 469 women, 380 girls and 80 children on voluntary basis and 209 women, 120 girls and 3 children under SIT Act, were admitted to these State Homes and Reception Centres.

15.5.08. Four Liaison Officers were working in the Central Jails of Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary and Gulbarga to render help and guidance to the discharged prisoners, with a view to rehabiliate them. During the year 1,550 prisoners were interviewed 24 released prisoners were helped to find jobs, one was given shelter in hostel and 10 were given financial assistance to purchase tools and equipments.

15.5.09. There was one State Home for men at Hubli and two District Shelters at Belgaum and Mysore for the discharged male inmates from correctional and non-correctional institutions. The inmates were encouraged to continue education and were given vocational training. There were 133 inmates at the end of the year. An After-care home for the mentally retarded women at Bangalore provided shelter, medical and psychiatric treatment for about 50 destitute mentally retarded women.

15.5.10. The Integrated Child Development Service Project a Government of India Scheme, in which, a package programme of health, nutrition and non-formal education for the children in the age group of 0-6 years and expectant and nursing mothers was taken up in 100 selected villages in a block. There were 100 Anganwadies in each block and each Anganwadi covered about 100 beneficiaries. The Anganwadi was managed by one Anganwadi worker assisted by a helper. The Anganwadi worker worked under the supervision of the Supervisor and Child Development Project Officer. The para-medical staff consisted of a doctor, 2 Lady Health visitors and 8 Auxiliary Nursing Mothers. The Anganwadi workers visited the houses in the villages and gave information to the women regarding health service, literacy, nutrition, childcare, etc.

15.5.11. The Special Nutrition Programme originally sponsored by the Government of India to provide supplementary nutrition to children in the age group of 0-6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers living in urban slums and under-privileged areas, continued to function in 1,649 feeding centres of 79 towns and 38 tribal blocks. The total number of beneficiaries was 3,34,326.

15.5.12. Immunisation programmes were extended to the beneficiaries.

15.5.13. Destitute and Orphan children in the age group of 5-12 years were admitted to Destitute Homes for their education and rehabilitation. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 76-50 per month per child for maintenance and 90% of the cost of the construction of cottage was provided by Government of India.

15.5.14. The Jawahar Balbhavan was being run at Bangalore by a State Committee for Child Welfare and Recreation. The Director of Children and Women Welfare continued to function as Member-Secretary of the Committee. District Balbhavans were started. Mini Balbhavans were set up at Coles park, Jeevanbeemanagar and Jayanagar in Bangalore city during the year.

15.5.15. Juvenile Service Bureaux were started at Bangalore, Davangere, Hubli, Dharwad and Belgaum. These Bureaux extended guidance and counselling services to the children in slums and schools particularly those confronted with psychological and social problems. This programme was aimed at the prevention of juvenile delinquency in urban slums by providing health, recreation and supplementary nutrition through play centres. There were 27 play centres.

15.5.16. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 500 per annum was given to needy women for undergoing special vocational training. 210 women were given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 35,895 during the year.

15.5.17. State Federation of Women's Co-operative Society was started to provide financial and technical assistance to women to take up self employment schemes and income generating activities.

15.5.18. The department continued the programmes to promote the marriages of destitute and orphan girls of its institutions. 180 Mahila Mandals were sanctioned grant of Rs. 1.48,795 for purchase of equipments and maintenance. 150 Mahila mandals were released a grant of Rs. 1,50,000 under the scheme of promotion and strengthening of Mahila Mandals.

15.5.19. Under Self-Employment Training Programme training was given to women in order to help them to take up self employment. The Inter-departmental Co-ordination Committee, for promoting the welfare and development of women, was setup for drawing up programmes for the welfare of women and monitoring their implementation.

15.5.20. The Government of India provided financial assistance to the extent of 75% of the estimated cost for the construction/expansion of working women's hostel for a registered voluntary organisation working for the welfare of women.

15.5.21. Financial assistance was given to voluntary organisations for setting up training centres for women in distress. Similarly financial assistance was given to destitute widows for remarriage, voluntary organisations for starting orphanages and foster homes, homes for the aged and inferior, hostels for rescued women and girls, working women's hostels, etc.

15.5.22. Four residential schools were run by the department for the Blind and Deaf children. There were 363 students in all these institutions as at the end of the year. Some voluntary organisations were also running schools for the blind, deaf and mentally retarded children.

15.5.23. Financial assistance and scholarships to the physically handicapped persons were given. 253 physically handicapped persons were sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 1,61,653 and scholarship amount of Rs. 10,27,429 was given to 2,603 students.

15.5.24. Physically handicapped persons, whose family income was less than Rs. 3,600, were entitled for maintenance allowance of Rs. 40 per month. During the year 13,618 physically handicapped persons were sanctioned maintenance allowance amounting to Rs. 94.63 lakhs.

15.6. Backward Classes and Minorities

15.6.01. The main objective of the Department of Backward Classes and Minorities is to provide various facilities and amenities to the persons belonging to backward classes and minorities and to implement the schemes formulated for their amelioration.

15.6.02. The Director was the head of the department. He was assisted by Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff. There was one District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities in each of the districts who assisted the Deputy Commissioner in the effective implementation of the programmes of the

department. Shri A. K. M. Nayak functioned as Director during the year under report.

15.6.03. The staff strength of the department as at the end of the year was as shown below:

Category	Sanctioned	Filled up	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5
Class I	32	27	2	2
Class II	1	1	..	..
Class III	519	438	71	4
Class IV	1,154	1,050	287	19
Total	1,706	1,516	360	25

15.6.04. As against the Budget allotment of Rs. 1,662.24 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 1,037.67 lakhs was incurred during the year.

15.6.05. The major achievements of the department during the year are as given below:

(a)	Programmes	Physical achievement
1	2	3
1.	No. of Hostels functioning	601
2.	Sanctioned strength of the inmates to these hostels (No.)	27,976
3.	Sports materials-number of inmates covered ..	16,049
4.	Incentive awards- number of students benefitted ..	200
5.	Study tour-number of students covered ..	30
6.	Establishment of book banks (No.)	20
7.	Extra boarding and lodging charges No. of students benefited.	1,527
8.	Orphanages-Private (No.)	155
	Sanctioned strength (No.)	16,275
9.	Orphanages-Government (No.)	2
	Sanctioned strength (No.)	150
10.	Scholarships-Students benefitted (No.) ..	1,05,989
11.	Fee concessions-Students benefited (No.) ..	1,50,000
12.	Stipends to trainees-trainees benefitted (No.) ..	650
13.	Tailoring training-centres (No.)	3
14.	Sanctioned strength ((NO.)	60
15.	Assistance to farmers to become members of PLDB/Co-operative Societies-(No. of members benefited).	3,000

CHAPTER—16

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE PLANNING SECRETARIAT

16.1. Bureau of Economics and Statistics

16.1.01. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics is responsible for systematic collection, scientific analysis and objective interpretation of all economic and statistical data, relating to various socio-economic activities, in order to present a co-ordinated and comprehensive picture of the developing economy of the state. It is also responsible for the enforcement of the "Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969" and the "Collection of Statistics Act, 1953". There were no changes or amendments to the above Acts or Rules thereunder during the year.

16.1.02. The Director was the head of the department. At the headquarters, he was assisted by six Joint Directors, each incharge of a technical wing, Deputy Directors, each incharge of a division, Assistant Directors each incharge of a section and a Deputy Director exclusively incharge of Administration and Accounts. At the district and taluk-levels District Statistical Officer each incharge of a district, a Junior Statistical Assistant attached to the Tahsildar's office and a Progress Assistant attached to the Block office, in each taluk, were assisting the Director. There was a statistical unit attached to the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme, Mandya.

16.1.03. Shri M. B. Nanjappa functioned as Director during the year under report. The Director was also the State Agricultural Census Commissioner for Karnataka, the Chief Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Officer on Special Duty under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 for the purpose of the Annual Survey of Industries.

16.1.04. The staff strength of the department, as on 31st March 1980 was as follows:

Category	(*Number*) *Sanctioned Strength*	*Filled up*
1	2	3
Class I	24	24
Class II	55	42
Class III	1,089	806
Class IV	74	70
All	1,242	942

16.1.05. Four Stenographers, nine English and three Kannada typists were recruited during the year. The promotion of 9 Assistant Directors as Deputy Directors, 24 Junior Statistical Assistants as Senior Statistical Assistants and 29 Enumerators as Junior Statistical Assistants was ordered. Out of these, 2 Assistant Directors, 3 Junior Statistical Assistants and 3 Enumerators belonged to Scheduled Castes and one Junior Statistical Assistant belonged to Scheduled Tribe. At the end of the year, there were 92 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 8 persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

16.1.06. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department for the year were as follows :

(Rupees in lakhs)

Schemes	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
Non-Plan ..	62.02	54.25
Plan ..	25.98	22.46
Total	88.00	76.71

16.1.07. The important items of work done, by different wings and units of the Bureau during the year were as follows :

(a) Agricultural Statistics

(i) Annual Rainfall Report for the year 1978, covering all raingauge stations, was prepared. The work relating to computerisation of rainfall data 1901-1978 was under progress. Weekly and monthly weather and crop reports were completed for all the weeks and months of the year.

(i) The State Agricultural Statistics returns for the year 1977-78 was finalised.

(iii) The combined Season and Crop .Reports for 1974-75 and 1975-76 were published. The report for the year 1976-77 was sent for printing and that of the year 1977-78, was under finalisation.

(iv) 79 Crop Forecasts for 39 crops were released. Fully revised estimates on production of principal crops for 1977-78 and partially revised estimates for 1978-79 were prepared.

(v) Index numbers of area, production and productivity of agricultural commodities for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 were worked out with the average of triennium, ending 1969-70 as base.

(vi) 5,927 villages were selected for area enumeration in each season under Timely Reporting Scheme. Annual Report, on the working of the scheme together with the estimates of area and production of principal crops for 1976-77, was prepared.

(vii) 13,760 crop cutting experiments were planned, of which 7,940 were on khariff crops, 2,560 on rabi crops, 1,840 on summer crops and 1,420 on annual crops. The field work of the survey was carried out, with the help of the staff of Revenue, Agriculture and Development departments.

(viii) The reports on Crop Estimation Surveys for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 were under print.

(ix) Sample check on area enumeration was carried out in 600 sample villages.

(b) Agricultural Surveys

(i) The field work pertaining to area estimation enquiry, agronomic and agro-economic enquiry pertaining to Methodological Investigation Surveys into high yielding varieties programme, for Rabi and Summer 1978-79 was completed, in Dharwad, Kolar and Shimoga districts.

(ii) The field work of the pilot survey for estimation of area and production of cashewnut in the areas administered by the Forest department was completed during the year.

(iii) A combined report, on census of irrigation wells sunk during 1976-77 and 1977-78 was prepared.

Agricultural Census

(i) The preparation of the State report on the findings of the Agricultural Census 1976-77 was under progress.

(ii) Consumer price index numbers of 9 selected centres in the state were computed for the months from March 1979 to February 1980.

(iii) Weekly, fortnightly and monthly reviews on the trend, by wholesale and retail prices, were prepared.

(iv) Farm harvest prices of selected commodities during the peak marketing period, monthly prices of animal husbandry, fisheries and forest products, wages paid to agricultural labourers, etc., were collected.

(v) Index numbers of retail prices for rural and urban areas and Bangalore City were computed for the months from March 1979 to February 1980.

(d) Demography and Manpower

(i) Annual report, on the working of the Karnataka Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1969 for the year 1977 was prepared.

(ii) The report on International Classification of Diseases, injuries and causes of deaths medically certified in the selected hospitals of Karnataka for the year 1978 was prepared.

(iii) Cinema slides prepared on the registration of births and deaths were exhibited in all the permanent cinema theatres.

(iv) The Sub-Registrars who are the marriage officers under the Hindu Marriages Act had sent 1,500 duplicate copies of memorandum of marriages to the Bureau. 346 special marriages and 212 Christian marriages were also registered during 1978.

(v) Sample Registration Scheme was implemented in 150 rural and 60 urban selected units of the State. Half yearly survey report for the half year ended 31st December 1978 was sent to the Registrar General. Infant and Child

mortality survey was conducted in 210 SRS sample units. Annual reports on Sample Registration Scheme for the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 were prepared.

(vi) Model Registration Scheme was in operation in 44 selected villages/Primary Health Centres of the state. The Half yearly Survey results for the half year ended 30th June 1979 were sent to the Registrar General, Government of India and the Half Yearly Survey results for the year ended 31st December 1979 were under processing.

(vii) A report containing statistics on the constitution, income, expenditure and employment of Municipalities and Corporations in the State for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 was prepared.

(viii) Reports on the Half Yearly Census of Government Employees for the half years ending December 1977, June 1978 and December 1978 were prepared and were under issue.

(e) Industrial Statistics

(i) The data pertaining to Annual Survey of Industries for the years from 1973-74 to 1975-76 was tabulated and a draft report was under preparation. The data pertaining to the year 1976-77 was under compilation.

(ii) The index of mineral production for the year 1978 (with 1970 as base year) was computed.

(iii) The indices of industrial production for the years from 1971-72 to 1977-78 were computed. Computation of annual and quarterly indices for 1978-79 and 1979-80 was under progress.

(iv) A study on "Rice Milling Industries in Karnataka" was completed and the report was issued.

(v) Scrutiny and coding of the village amenity schedules of the Economic Census, 1977 were completed.

(vi) Field work of the survey on Directory of Manufacturing Establishments, 1978-79 was completed and the

field work of the Directory of Manufacturing Establishments for the year 1979-80 was under progress.

(vii) The 33rd round of National Sample Survey covering own account and non-directory manufacturing and repairing enterprises was completed in all the 845 selected samples.

(viii) Field work of the 34th round of National Sample Survey covering " enterprises in the sectors of trade, transport, hotel and restaurants, storage and warehousing and services " was completed in respect of 624 samples out of a total of 864.

(f) Economic Analysis

(i) Drafts of 17 District Economic Reviews for the year 1978-79 were edited and 12 were issued.

(ii) District Economic Reviews for all the 19 districts for the year 1977-78 were duplicated and issued.

(iii) Monthly Economic Reviews high-lighting the salient economic trends in the state were prepared.

(iv) The Statistical Abstract of Karnataka, 1978-79 was under preparation.

(v) The manual on Crop Estimation Survey and manual of instruction and formats for Maintenance of Minimum Essential Statistics were finalised.

(vi) A review on the working of the statistical cell in the department of Agriculture and a note on the re-organisation of the statistical section of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore were prepared.

(vii) A note on the statistical developmental activities in Karnataka was sent to the Central Statistical Organisation in connection with the IVth Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations.

(viii) Detailed replies for the questionnaire received from the Committee to review the functions of National Statistical System, a paper on Report writing, a comprehen-

sive paper on the existing statistical system in Karnataka, a paper on evolving a common statistical year for the several statistical series, etc., were prepared.

(g) State Income

(i) Quick estimates of state income by industry of origin and per-capita income for the year 1978-79, at current and constant (1970-71) prices were prepared.

(ii) Partially revised estimates of State income and per-capita income for the year 1977-78 at current and constant (1970-71) prices, were prepared.

(iii) Estimates of district income by industry of origin and percapita district income at current prices based on the revised series of state income estimates for the years 1960-61, 1970-71 and 1975-76 were prepared. A report containing these estimates was also prepared and issued.

(iv) Estimates of urban and rural income (provisional) by industry of orign and rural/urban percapita income at current prices, for the year 1976-77 and 1977-78 were prepared.

(v) Estimate of anticipoted State income and per capita income both at current and constant (1970-71) prices for the year 1979-80, were prepared.

(vi) Provisional estimates of gross fixed capital formation in the agricultural sector for 1970-71 through 1977-78 were under finalisation.

(vii) An analysis of the Economic and Functional Classification of the State Government Budget for 1979-80, 1978-79 (revised estimates) and 1977-78 (accounts) was made and a report thereon was prepared.

(h) Other data collection

Secondary statistics relating to proportion of children in population, their participation in labour force, health and nutrition statistics, integrated child development services

and family welfare services, special nutrition programme, number of suicides, newspapers, periodicals published, data on education, health and family welfare, social welfare and backward classes, etc., were collected.

(i) Training

An inservice training course for the Junior Statistical Assistants of the Bureau was organised during the year. In addition, 24 officials of the Bureau were deputed for training in different subjects.

(j) Publications

Some of the important publications broughtout by the Bureau, during the year, were as follows:

Sl. No.	*Name of the Publication*	*Printed/ Mimeographed*
1	2	3
	I General Publications	
1.	Karnataka at a Glance, 1978–79	Printed
2.	Karnataka on the Move, 1978–79	Do
3.	Monthly Economic News letter from February 1979 to January, 1980	Mimeographed
4.	Quarterly Bulletin of Economics and Statistics from December 1978 to September 1979	Do
5.	Statistical Outline of Karnataka, 1977–78	Printed
6.	Statistical Abstract of Karnataka, 1976–77	Do
	II Regular Reports	
1.	Annual Administration Report of the Bureau, 1978–79 ..	Mimeographed
2.	An Economic–Cum–Functional Classification of Karnataka Government Budget, 1979–80	Do
3.	Annual Season and Crop Report, 1974–75 and 1975–76 ..	Printed
4.	Brochure on Half-Yearly Census of Government Employees as on 30th June 1979	Mimeographed
6.	Crop Estimation Surveys in Karnataka, 1975–76 and 1976–77	Printed
6.	Estimates of District Income in Karnataka, 1975–76 ..	Mimeographed
7.	Index Numbers of Industrial Production, 1971–72 to 1977–78	Do
8.	Public Finances of States in India (a Comparative study) ..	Do
9.	Report on Sample Registration Scheme in Karnataka, 1975, 1976 and 1977	Do
10.	Report on Crop Estimation Surveys on Hybrid and High-yielding varieties, 1976–77	Do
11.	Report on Rainfall in Karnataka State for 1977 (Part I & II) and 1978 (Part I & II)	Printed
12.	Tables of daily rainfall for the months from January, 1977 to December 1977	Do

1	2	3
	III Ad-hoc Occassional Publications/Papers	
1.	Abstract of Articles, Vol. I No. 1	Mimeographed
2.	Economics of Sericulture in Kolar District, 1978 ..	Do
3.	Employment and unemployment in Karnataka ..	Do
4.	Krishi Sambandha Anki Sankyegala Varthapatra ..	Printed
5.	Manual of Publications section of the Bureau	Mimeographed
6.	Manual on Crop Estimation Surveys, (Part V)	Prnted
7.	Occasional Papers, Volume I & II	Mimeographed
8.	Peoples' Housing Scheme (a case study)	Do
9.	Report Writing	Do
10.	Survey of State and Central Co-operative Bank advances in Karnataka, 1977	Do
	IV District level Publications (by District Statistical Officers)	
1.	District at a Glance, 1978–79 (for all districts)	
2.	District Economic Review, 1977–78 (for all districts) ..	
3.	District Economic Review, 1978–79 (for 12 districts) ..	

16.2. Government Computer Centre

16.2.01. The Government Computer Centre functions as a data centre, rendering service to various departments of Government, autonomous bodies and public sector undertakings.

16.2.02. The Manager was the head of the department. He was assisted by a Deputy Director, an Assistant Director, a few Programmers and other supporting staff. The total staff strength of the department was 101. Sri K. C. Chandy functioned as Manager during the year under report.

16.2.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department were as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Scheme*	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3	4
1	Non-plan	21.42	18.75
2.	Plan	8.00	4.41
	All ..	29.42	23.16

16.2.04. The following were the important jobs undertaken by the Computer Centre, during the year under report.

(1) Processing of Examination results of the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board. I and II year of Pre-University Examination Board and Commerce Examinations of the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board.

(2) Pay roll preparation of Police department, Secretariat staff, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government Computer Centre, Regional Transport Office and Viveswaraya Iron and Steel Ltd., (3) Tabulation of data required for various reports of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, (4) Preparation of merit lists for recruitments undertaken by the Karnataka Public Service Commission, the departments of Sericulture, Treasuries and the Personnel and Administrative Reforms Section of Karnataka Government, Secretariat (5) Budgetory Control System in respect of Treasuries, (6) Inventory Control for the V.I.S.L. (7) Preparation of licensing accounts for Chief Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers, (8) Data in respect of Statistical surveys conducted by the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Traffic Survey by the Town Planning Department and Incomplete-Wells survey by the Land Development Bank, (9) Financial accounts in respect of University of Agricultural Sciences, (10) Traffic Violations, in respect of vehicles of Mysore City, were recorded on the Computer and offence notices were printed out with a history of previous violations to assist the police in awarding punishments, (11) The accounting of vehicles' tax in various Regional Transport Offices, and (12) Preparation of Bank pension and old age pension statements.